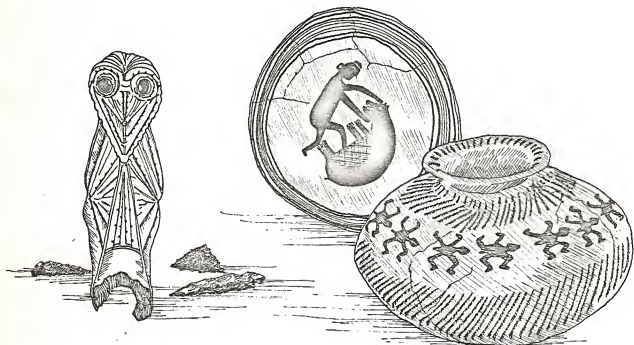




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Inventory of Archeological Sites in the Western United States...



Developed, Protected, or Withdrawn from Public Use

By Linda Gregonis

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR
BUREAU of LAND MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

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The following study is a first attempt to get some idea of what is being preserved in the field of archeology in the western United States and Alaska, in the states where the Bureau of Land Management has land which it administers. From this study some idea of what is not being preserved can be gained so that planners and preservationists, particular in the BLM State Offices, may use these "gaps" as one of the criteria for future preservation needs if the ideal to save at least one example of all types of prehistory is a good ideal. The study also serves as a yardstick to measure what has been accomplished in preservation of archeological values, although no detailed analysis of the quality of the preservation is offered.

The study was began by a Recreation Student Intern, Carlos Sauvage, then of Colorado State University, now a permanent employee of the Bureau of Land Management, and brought to polished fruition by Linda Gregonis; a temporary employee in between studies with the Department of Anthropolgy at the University of Arizona.

Lloyd M. Pierson
Archeologist
Bureau of Land Management
Denver Service Center

October 1, 1974

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INVENTORY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE
WESTERN UNITED STATES WHICH ARE
DEVELOPED, PROTECTED OR WITHDRAWN FROM PUBLIC USE

by

Linda Gregonis, DSC Recreation Intern

The archeological sites discussed in the following report were catalogued by geographic area, cultural affiliation, time period, and site or activity type. Following Willey (1966), sites were first divided into geographical and then cultural/geographical areas. (See map, figure 1.). The boundaries established here are very general and were not static through time. Overlap of cultures into other areas does occur.

A two dimensional matrix has been developed for each subarea. The horizontal axis lists cultural phases and time periods. This axis should be considered a continuum, as cultural phases seldom end at an exact date.

On the vertical axis of each matrix is a series of site and activity types. the following site types were considered:

Architecture, ceremonial
food storage
habitation
protection

Art
Campsite
Cave
Chipping ground
Food, collection
cultivation
hunting - large game
hunting - small game, (including, fish and shellfish)
preparation

Games
Garbage disposal
Quarry
Religion
Trail
Other

Sites were catalogued on a series of charts. Deficits in site types and time periods could then be evaluated. In the discussion of area deficits, an arbitrary number of three sites is considered "adequate" representation for a given time period and site activity, although in many cases, where one time

period covers the entire culture history for a region, this number is not sufficient. Relative importance of a site type to a cultural area has been estimated. Descriptions of features and artifacts which might illustrate a particular category for a certain area (e.g. Northwest Plains, architecture, habitation - tipi ring) are given by area.

The following texts, departments, and agencies, and people furnished the site information contained in this report: The National Register of Historic Places, 1972; America's Ancient Treasures, by Franklin Folsom; 1972, a Rand McNally Guide to Archeological Sites and Museums; BLM District and State Offices in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming; Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks; California Department of Parks and Recreation; the State Historical Society of Colorado; the Idaho State Historical Society, the Kansas State Park and Resources Authority, the Kansas State Historical Society; State of Montana Department of Fish and Game; Dr. Floyd W. Sharrock at the University of Montana, Missoula; Nebraska State Historical Society, the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission; the Nevada State Park System; the State Historical Society of North Dakota; the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department; the Oregon State Highway Division; the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Division of Parks and Recreation; the South Dakota Department of Education and Cultural Affairs, Office of Cultural Preservation; the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; the Texas Historical Commission; the State of Utah Division of Parks and Recreation; the Utah Department of Development Services, Division of State History; Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation; the State of Wyoming Recreation Commission, Museum of New Mexico; and the U. S. Forest Service offices in the Rocky Mountain Region; Regions 3 and 6. The information does not contain one hundred percent representation of protected, developed or withdrawn sites in the Western United States, but is a good representative sample.

Cultural overviews and site type deficits in geographic areas will be discussed in the following order: Plains, Interior Plateau, Northwest Coast, Alaska, California, Great Basin, Southwest and Texas.



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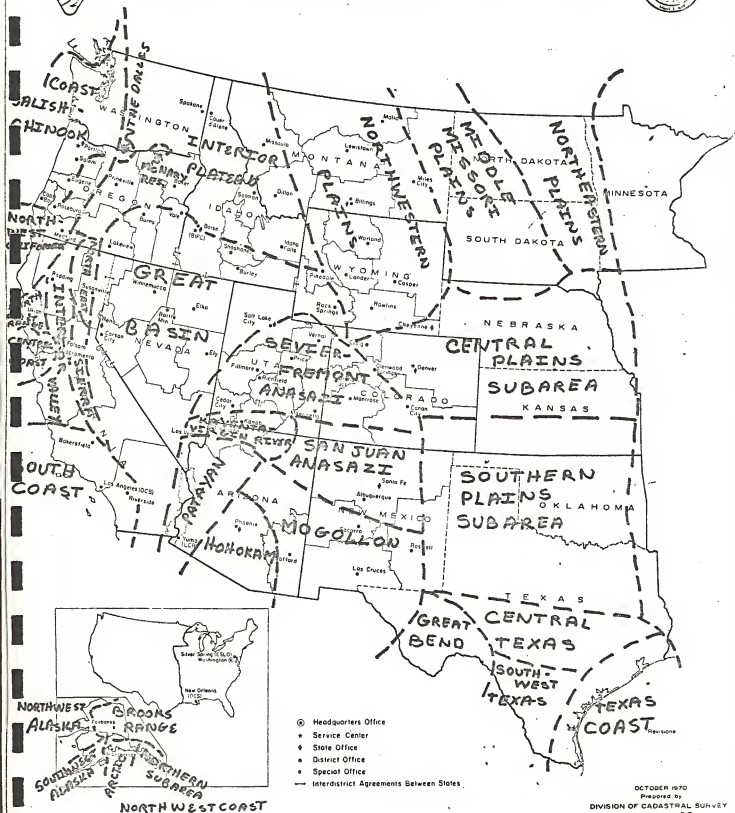


FIGURE 1 - Cultural/Geographic Areas
(After Wölley: 1966)

P L A I N S

The Plains have been divided into five cultural/geographic subareas; the Northwestern, Middle Missouri, Northeastern, Southern and Central subareas. Sites on BLM land within the Plains area have not yet been usefully inventoried to determine their potential in filling deficits. In the Northwestern Plains subarea, several regions might have such potential. The area around Canyon Ferry Dam in the Malta District, Montana, has evidence of Folsom man at the MacHaffie Site near there, and the region has a number of campsites and scattered lithic debris. In Wyoming, areas of significance might be Shirley Basin, a Folsom site; Steamboat Sand Dunes, an Eden Man site; caves on the west slope of the Big Horn Mountains; and Anderson Gulch, in Hot Springs County, which includes a possible burial site and a series of campsites.

Northwestern Plains Subarea

The Northwestern Plains subarea was characterized archeologically by a hunting and food collecting life-way through all time periods. Prior to 4000 B.C., big game hunting was practiced, as evidenced by the finding of spear points, either isolated, or in association with big game animals, primarily mammoth, and extinct and modern forms of bison. Sites dating from 4000 to 3000 B.C. are found only rarely in this geographic area. After 4000 B.C. and until historic times, bison hunting formed the primary subsistence pattern, although food collecting and small game hunting were also important to subsistence. Agriculture was only rarely, if ever, practiced in the Northwestern Plains. (Willey: 1966, U.S.D.I., 1960.)

The Northwestern Plains is fairly well represented in a number of categories, especially at later time periods. Deficits in representation occur in the following time periods and categories:

Ceremonial architecture, not well represented prior to A.D. 1500. Included in this category, for the post-3000 B.C. period are medicine wheels, small stone enclosures the use of which has only been speculated at, remnants of sundance lodges, rock cairns, and any type of man-made structure found in association with known religious areas such as certain mountain tops. From 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1500, only two sites are associated with ceremonial architecture, the Madison Buffalo Jump in Montana, which contains a series of small stone enclosures, and the Dead Indian Campsite in Wyoming at which a rock cairn is located. Prior to 3000 B.C., no ceremonial architecture is represented. Types of architecture for the earlier time periods may differ drastically from the known post-3000 B.C. ceremonial manifestations.

Architecture relating to food storage, missing all time periods. This type of architecture might include underground cists and caches. Because of the nomadic life-way of the people in this region, food storage architecture probably played only a minor role, as food resources were carried with the travelling group.

Habitational architecture, poorly represented prior to A.D. 1500. Tipi rings, which are difficult to date, are the primary habitational remnant found. In most cases, these rock rings are associated with post 1500 sites. Only two sites dated before this time, Inyan Kara Mountains in Wyoming, and the Madison Buffalo Jump in Montana, have habitational architecture. There are no sites in this category represented prior to 3000 B.C.

Architecture indicating protection is not represented at any time period. Lookout points, which are found at some sites, are not included in this category, as few of them contain architecture.

Art, poorly represented prior to 500 B.C. Art forms, which include pictographs and petroglyphs, are difficult to date with any accuracy. Well represented after 500 B.C., these art forms may not appear to be abundant prior to this time because of the dating problem. Two sites which have art and date from 5000 to 3000 B.C. are Pictograph Cave, Montana, and Medicine Lodge Creek, Wyoming.

Campsites, well represented for all but the earliest time periods. Almost any site where man built a fire and left cultural debris, whether only briefly occupied, repeatedly visited, or inhabited for months at a time, can be interpreted as a campsite. This site type is one of the best represented on the Northwestern Plains, as the nomadic inhabitants had no permanent habitation site. Prior to 4000 B.C. due probably to preservation problems, only three sites are present; the Horner Site and Dead Indian Campsite in Wyoming (7000-4000 B.C.) and the Agate Basin Site in Wyoming (pre-7000 B.C.).

Caves, only minimally represented for all time periods. Caves and rock shelters were used as temporary habitation areas by the prehistoric plains peoples at all time periods. Only two caves have been set aside. Pictograph Cave (3000 B.C. - A.D. 1700), and the Little Mountain Complex, (pre-8000 B.C.), Wyoming, include cave sites.

Chipping grounds, poorly represented prior to 500 B.C. Chipping grounds, areas where stone tools were made, are concentrations of lithic debris. Because of the nature of the material left behind, these sites are often hard to date. Only one site, the Little Mountain Complex, Wyoming, represents the time period prior to 500 B.C.

Food collection, not well represented prior to A.D. 1500. Because of an emphasis placed on big game hunting, this part of the subsistence pattern is not well represented in protected sites on the Northwestern Plains. Included in this category, are manos, milling stones, mauls, baskets or other carrying devices, digging sticks or other collecting devices, and actual plant debris, including leaves, flowers, seeds, and pollen. Two sites date from before A.D. 1500: Medicine Lodge Creek, Wyoming (3000 BC-AD1500) and Wardell Buffalo Trap, Wyoming (500 BC-AD 1500).

Food cultivation, not represented at any time period. Since agriculture was only rarely practiced in the Northwestern Plains, this category is not significant in interpreting the typical life style of the area. If an agricultural site is found, however, it is important because of its uniqueness.

Hunting, big game, well represented in all but the earliest time periods. Evidence of big game hunting includes kill sites, buffalo jumps, and traps, as well as evidences of mammoth, bison, deer, elk, bighorn and other big game in association with man. Prior to 7000 B.C., two sites represent big game hunting on the Northwestern Plains, Agate Basin and Casper Buffalo Trap, Wyoming. No mammoth kill sites have been protected.

Hunting, small game, not well represented prior to 4000 B.C. Evidence of small game hunting includes snares, small arrowheads or other hunting apparatus, and animal remains. River and lake resources were apparently not exploited to any great extent. Three sites, prior to 4000 B.C., contain indications of small game hunting, Dead Indian Campsite (7000-4000 B.C.), Casper Buffalo Trap (pre-4000 B.C.), and Agate Basin (pre-7000 B.C.) Wyoming.

Games, not well represented at any time period. Gambling devices are the primary type of game used by the inhabitants of this area. Only one site, Pictograph Cave, Montana (500 BC - AD 1500) represents this category.

Garbage disposal, poorly represented prior to 500 B.C. Any area where trash has been deposited in a concentrated area can be classified as evidence of garbage disposal. In the Northwestern Plains, used and broken lithic objects such as milling stones or scrapers, scraps of bone, plant debris, and ash concentrations without a firepit, found at campsites or caves in consolidated groupings might be interpreted as garbage disposal. Prior to 500 BC and after AD 1500, one site is represented, Pictograph Cave, Montana (3000 BC - AD 1700).

Quarry, poorly represented prior to 500 B.C. Quarries are source areas for the manufacture of stone tools, that have been worked by man. Two sites represent quarries prior to A.D. 500, the Little Mountain Complex and Obsidian Cliff, in Wyoming, which date back to 3000 B.C.

Religion, not well represented prior to 500 B.C. Religion can cover a wide variety of site features, and interpretation of an object or place as being religious is often a matter of personal judgement. Legends sometimes describe a certain area as sacred. Rock cairns, medicine wheels, natural features such as mountains or lakes, medicine pouches or like objects, and sometimes pictographs and petroglyphs can be included in this category. Prior to 500 B.C. two sites have features which represent religion; the Little Mountain Complex, and Dead Indian Campsite, Wyoming, which date back to 3000 B.C.

Trails, not well represented prior to 500 B.C. This archeological feature would be particularly hard to date, as trails are often used repeatedly over many years. Trails are associated with two sites that date from 3000-500 B.C., the Little Mountain Complex in Wyoming, and the Madison Buffalo Jump in Montana.

Burial ground, not well represented in any time period. Human skeletal remains are represented by one site, the Madison Buffalo Jump, Montana (3000 BC - AD 1700).

Some sites have features or attributes that fall into none of the above categories. Included in a category of other site types are buffalo jumps, which represent hunting architecture; and lookouts, hunting and/or protective devices, often found without architecture.

Middle Missouri Plains Subarea

Prehistorically, the Middle Missouri Plains subarea was geographically located between the big game hunters on the Northwestern Plains, and the fixed agricultural villages of the Eastern Woodlands. The majority of sites occurring in this area belong to the Plains Village tradition, which combined agriculture and permanent or semi-permanent villages with heavy dependence on bison and other large game animal exploitation. Pre-village sites are characterized by burial mounds and habitation sites. Paleo-Indian sites are virtually non-existent and may have been destroyed by valley cutting associated with late Wisconsin glaciations. (Lehmer, 1971.)

Representation of this cultural-geographical area is limited. Only sixteen sites are protected. Most of the sites occur in later time periods.

Architecture, ceremonial, not well represented in any time period. Distinctive ceremonial architecture occurs primarily in the form of burial mounds, which lasted in various forms from the pre-village period to historic times. Three sites represent ceremonial architecture; the Hagen site, Montana (A.D. 1600-1700), the Mitchell Site, South Dakota (A.D. 1000-1200), and the Fort Thompson Mounds, South Dakota (A.D. 1 - 1000). No sites prior to A.D. 1 are listed.

Architecture, food storage, not well represented at any time period. Food was stored during the Plains Village period in cache pits placed in house floors or between houses. These cache pits are shallow or straight sided depressions, or bell shaped holes. The Hagen site in Montana (AD 1600-1700) is the only site with food storage architecture.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented prior to A.D. 1200. Houses in this area were built in shallow pits, in shapes ranging from rectangular in earlier periods, to round in late prehistoric times.

The houses were probably similar in outward appearance to historic Mandan and Arikara earthlodges. Cache pits and fire pits are found in the floors of these houses. These types of houses existed after about A.D. 900. Two sites represent the period between A.D. 1000 to 1200, the Bloom and Mitchell Sites in South Dakota. No habitational architecture is represented prior to A.D. 1000.

Architecture indicating protection, not well represented prior to A.D. 1200. Protectional architecture appeared in the Middle Missouri at about A.D. 950, in the form of ditches and palisades around village sites. Two sites represent the period between A.D. 1000 and 1200, the Mitchell and Bloom sites in South Dakota. The A.D. 1000 date is probably close to the earliest date for protectional architecture in the subarea.

Art, poorly represented. Art, in the Middle Missouri Plains, is represented primarily by pictographs and petroglyphs. Questionable effigy mounds have also been found in the area at pre-village sites. Only one site contains evidence of art, the Arzberger Site, in South Dakota, which dates from A.D. 1200-1600.

Campsites, missing for all time periods. Campsites would be relatively rare after A.D. 1000, because of the semi-sedentary life-way of the inhabitants. Evidence of trading parties from the Northwestern Plains might exist at later time periods. Prior to A.D. 1000, campsites should be present.

Caves, missing for all time periods. Caves and rock shelters were apparently not a much used form of shelter for the Middle Missouri peoples at any time period.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods. No manufacturing sites for stone tools have been preserved. It is possible that most manufacturing took place within the village itself and is therefore not identified as a separate activity or site type.

Food collection, poorly represented for all time periods. Because food collecting was not a major subsistence pattern for the inhabitants of the Middle Missouri after A.D. 1000, few sites specifically represent food collecting. Prior to A.D. 1000, more areas should have evidence of food collecting. Evidence might be in the form of digging tools such as horn scoops, and pollen evidence. Only two sites represent the entire time range in this category; Molstad Village (A.D. 1200-1600) and Ft. Thompson Mounds (A.D. 1-1000), in South Dakota.

Food cultivation, poorly represented prior to A.D. 1600. Agriculture was part of the primary subsistence of the Middle Missouri people, and should be represented more thoroughly. Scapula hoes, digging tools such as horn scoops and bison skull hoes, bone sickles, and permanent villages all indicate the presence of agriculture. The importance of agriculture

decreases in earlier time periods. Only two sites presently represent agriculture, the Hagen Site in Montana, and the Slant Indian Village in North Dakota, both of which date from A.D. 1600-1700.

Hunting, big game, poorly represented prior to A.D. 1600. This mode of subsistence was of great importance to the Middle Missouri peoples at all time periods. The use of bison bone for tools, many stone artifacts related to big game hunting, post holes for drying racks between houses, and great amounts of big game animal remains all relate to big game hunting. Two sites represent big game hunting prior to A.D. 1600, Molstad Village (A.D. 1000-1600) and Ft. Thompson Mounds (A.D. 1-1000) in South Dakota.

Hunting, small game, not well represented in any time period. Abundant evidence of fishing activity exists in the form of fishbones and fishhooks. While migrating waterfowl were not exploited to any great extent in this area, other types of small game remains occur, especially prior to A.D. 1000. Three protected sites represent this aspect of Middle Missouri culture, the Big Hidatsa and Slant Indian Villages in North Dakota, (A.D. 1600-1700), and Molstad Village, South Dakota, (A.D. 1200-1600).

Food preparation, all time periods missing. Specific examples of this activity, such as drying racks, or milling stones, have not been listed for any sites, probably because the category is a part of the general village habitational pattern.

Games, missing from all time periods. Historical game pieces such as bone sliders and snow snakes most likely extend into prehistoric times.

Garbage disposal, not well represented in any time period. During the Plains Village period, trash was usually deposited in shallow pits. Two sites indicating garbage disposal represent the entire time span, the Hagen Site, Montana (A.D. 1600-1700) and Molstad Village, South Dakota (A.D. 1200-1600).

Quarry, not well represented at any time period. Crowley Flint Quarry Site in North Dakota (A.D. 1-1700) is the only representation of a source area for stone tool manufacture.

Religion, not well represented prior to A.D. 1600. In this area, petroglyphs and pictographs, natural sacred areas such as buttes and mountains, burial mounds, and possible effigy figures are interpreted as having religious significance. Prior to A.D. 1600, two sites have religious representation, Writing Rock and Medicine Rock Butte, North Dakota, (A.D. 1200-1600).

Trail, missing for all time periods. Early evidences of trail would be hard to distinguish from later periods trails, so that any trails found would likely be dated to the later time periods.

Trail, missing for all time periods. Early evidences of trails would be hard to distinguish from later period trails, so that any trails found would likely be dated to the later time periods.

Burial ground, not well represented for any time period. Skeletal material, in burial mounds, pits in house floors, or scattered in refuse is found both primarily and secondarily interred in the Middle Missouri area. Few sites are represented in comparison to the number of burials which have been excavated in the area. Those sites represented are the Hagen site, Montana (A.D. 1600-1700), the Mitchell and Bloom Sites in South Dakota (A.D. 1000-1200), and the Fort Thompson Mounds, South Dakota (A.D. 1-1000).

Sites representing acculturation (Big Hidatsa, South Dakota A.D. 1600-1700), Plains life-way (Badlands National Monument, South Dakota, prior to A.D. 1600) and environmental adjustment (Mitchell Site, South Dakota, A.D. 1000-1200), are also found in the Middle Missouri subarea.

Northeastern Plains Subarea

The Northeastern Plains, archeologically, was an area peripheral to agriculture. Occupation began at about 4000 B.C., during the Plains Archaic period. The hunting, fishing, and food collecting life-style that characterized the area was supplemented, beginning around AD 1, by maize agriculture in the southern part of the northeastern plains. Burial mounds and fortified villages have both been found in this area (Willey: 1966).

Protected and developed sites are scarce in this area. Only one dates before AD 1000, and eight sites are representative of the entire prehistoric culture history of the area.

Deficits occur in the following categories:

Ceremonial architecture, poorly represented. Sherman Park Indian Burial Mounds, South Dakota (A.D. 250 - 1000) is the only site with ceremonial architecture. The primary examples of ceremonial architecture in the northeastern plains are burial mounds.

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods. Food storage architecture was apparently little used in this subarea.

Architecture, habitation, no representation prior to A.D. 1400. All village sites date after A. D. 1400. Earlier forms of habitational architecture, similar in form to the Plains Village tradition, should also be represented.

Architecture, protection, no representation prior to A.D. 1400. From historic times back to at least A.D., palisaded and moated villages existed in the area. Architecture relating to protection may not have been used in the area much earlier than that time.

Art, missing for all time periods. Included in this category are pictographs, petroglyphs, and perhaps effigy mounds.

Campsites, missing for all time periods. In the northern part of this sub-area, especially, campsites should be the major habitation sitetype for all time periods.

Caves, missing for all time periods. Rock shelters and caves were apparently not used to any great extent.

Chipping grounds, missing for all time periods. Because site representation has concentrated on established villages in the area, no lithic workshop areas have been preserved.

Food collection, missing for all time periods. Digging or other collecting tools, and plant remains are evidence of food collecting. As this was part of the primary subsistence pattern for the northeastern plains, more sites should represent this activity.

Food cultivation, poorly represented for all time periods. As this area is on the periphery of aboriginal agriculture, site representation in this category is not as important as representation in other categories from the standpoint of typicality. Agriculture does, however, represent a special type of environmental adaptation and is important to subsistence pattern studies. Bison scapula hoes and semi-permanent villages are indications of agriculture. Menoken Village in North Dakota (A.D. 1400-1700) specifically represents agriculture.

Hunting, big game, all time periods missing. As bison and deer hunting was a major part of subsistence for the prehistoric peoples in the area, this activity should be more thoroughly represented.

Hunting, small game, missing for all time periods. Small game and fishing would have been a supplement to a big game hunting life-way, and so should be more thoroughly represented.

Food preparation, missing for all time periods. Drying racks, milling stones, and cooking pits are not mentioned specifically for any of the village sites now represented. Food preparation activities are essential to any thorough overview of a cultural area.

Games, missing for all time periods. Historic gaming pieces such as bone slides and snow snakes probably extend into prehistoric times.

Garbage disposal, poorly represented. Only two sites specifically mention refuse heaps, the Menoken Village and the Double Ditch Sites, North Dakota (A.D. 1400-1700). Trash is a component of most occupation sites, although particular disposal areas such as mounds or concentrations are not always distinguishable.

Quarry, missing for all time periods. No source areas for stone tool manufacture are represented.

Religion, poorly represented for all time periods. In this category, only two sites are preserved, Standing Rock, North Dakota (A.D. 1400-1700) and Sherman Park Indian Burial Mounds, South Dakota (A.D. 250-1000). Sites types pertaining to religion include burial mounds, effigy mounds, petroglyphs and pictographs.

Trails, missing for all time periods. Trails would probably be dated to later time periods because of the difficulty in dating this site type.

Burial grounds, poorly represented. Primarily found in burial mounds, skeletal remains are represented as a site type in this subarea by one place, Sherman Park Indian Burial Mounds in South Dakota (A.D. 250-1000). The mounds occur in a variety of shapes and aren't associated with villages or campsites. Both primary and secondary burials are found interred directly into the mounds, or in timber covered pits within the mounds.

Southern Plains Subarea

In the Southern Plains Subarea, the earliest life-way was characterized by Paleo-Indian big game hunting. From about 6000 B.C. to A.D. 600, an Archaic big-game hunting tradition persisted in the area. This tradition gradually gave way to a village agricultural life-way, which varied from east to west. Eastern manifestations of Southern Plains village life most resembled the Caddoan tradition of the Mississippi Valley. As one moves west, the cultures become more Plains-like. At the western edge of the Southern Plains, in northeastern New Mexico and southeastern Colorado, the cultural traits take on Puebloan qualities. After A.D. 1500, the agricultural subsistence pattern gradually disappeared, and the nomadic life of the Apache and Comanche began to dominate the Southern Plains. (USDI: 1963, Willey: 1966).

Sites represented in this area cover every time period, and many of the site type categories. A variety of cultural variations are also included in these sites (e.g., El Cuartelejo, a Pueblo Village in Kansas, and Spiro Mounds, a Caddoan Village in Oklahoma).

Deficits occur in the following areas and time periods:

Ceremonial architecture, not well represented in any time period. Included in this category are temple and burial mounds on the eastern fringe, and "council circles" in Kansas, believed to have been ritual centers or temple bases. Two sites have ceremonial architecture, the Tobias-Thompson Site, in Kansas (A.D. 1500-1700), and Spiro Mound, Oklahoma (A.D. 1000 - 1500).

Architecture, food storage, not well represented at any time period. The Buresh site in Kansas (A.D. 1000 - 1500), is the one site which represents

food storage in the Southern Plains. Storage pits in house floors appear to have been the primary architectural method of keeping food.

Habitational architecture, well represented back to A.D. 1000. Prior to that time, poorly represented. Several types of habitalational architecture would be expected in this subarea, most dating after A.D. 650, when the village tradition began. In the eastern-most part of the sub-area, including eastern and central Oklahoma and northeastern Texas, and involving the Spiro, Sanders and Washita cultures, a rectangular or square plains lodge was used from about A.D. 1150-1400. Farther west, in the Custer Culture area, earth lodges, built directly on the ground's surface, were used. From the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles west, habitalational architecture took on a Puebloan flavor, dwellings being built partially of masonry and adobe. In Texas, multi-roomed structures were built. In the Henrietta culture (A.D. 1000-1500) area, involving the upper valleys of the Red, the Brazos, and the Trinity Rivers, the house types are not known. During proto-historic times, in the Arkansas Valley of Kansas, and northern Texas and Oklahoma, round Wichita lodges were built. Prior to A.D. 1000, (4000 B.C. - A.D. 1000) the Infinity Site in Kansas is the single site representing habitalational architecture.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was apparently not widely used on the Southern Plains.

Art, not well represented prior to A.D. 1000. Carved shell and other ornaments are the prevalent art forms in this area. One site containing art is represented prior to A.D. 1000, the Infinity Site in Kansas (4000 B.C. - A.D. 1000).

Campsite, missing for all time periods. During the time period A.D. 1500-1700, when nomadic groups were entering the plains, campsites should exist. Prior to 4000 B.C., during the big game hunting era, campsites were the primary habitation form.

Caves, missing for all time periods. Caves were apparently not a dominant form of shelter on the Southern Plains.

Chipping grounds, missing for all time periods. Unless found in association with other evidence (e.g. extinct bison), concentrations of lithic debris are difficult to date, and would probably be equated with later time periods.

Food collection, not well represented for any time period. Evidence for food collection should exist at all time periods as a supplement to big-game hunting and agriculture. Plant remains and collecting tools indicate food collection. Three sites represent the entire time span: Tobias-Thompson, (A.D. 1500-1700) Kansas, the Buresh Site, Kansas, and Spiro Mounds, Oklahoma (A.D. 1000-1500).

Food cultivation, well represented for only one time period. Agricultural sites did not appear on the Southern plains until about A.D. 600, and were gradually replaced after A.D. 1500 by a nomadic bison hunting life-way. The time period when agriculture was at its height, A.D. 1000-1500, is well represented. Early agricultural sites and post 1500 sites are lacking.

Hunting, big game, not well represented in later time periods. Big-game hunting existed during all time periods on the Southern Plains, but kill sites and butchering areas specifically devoted to big game are few after 6000 B.C. Two sites span the time period from 6000 B.C.-A.D. 1700; the Alibates Flint Quarry in Texas (6000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) and Blackwater Draw Museum, New Mexico (6000 B.C.-A.D. 1000).

Hunting, small game, poorly represented in all time periods. Alibates Flint Quarry, Texas (9000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) is the only site where small game hunting is specifically represented. The prehistoric inhabitants used small game to supplement their diet. Fishing was also a widespread trait in this subarea.

Food preparation, adequately represented in only one time period. Included in this category are manos and metates, milling stones, hearths, roasting pits, and butchering areas. The time period A.D. 1000-1500 is adequately represented. One site, El Cuartelejo, Kansas, illustrates the A.D. 1500-1700 period, while the Infinity Site, Kansas, 4000 B.C.-A.D. 1000 is the only pre-A.D. 1000 site.

Games, missing for all time periods. Gambling devices are probably the dominant types of gaming pieces in this area.

Garbage disposal, well represented for only one time period. Refuse heaps, pits and mounds are included in this category for this area. One site represents the time period from A.D. 1500-1700, the Deer Creek Site in Oklahoma. The only pre A.D. 1000 site is the Infinity Site, Kansas (4000 B.C.-A.D. 1000).

Quarry, not well represented for all time periods. One excellent example of a quarry, covering a long period of time, exists in this area. The Alibates Flint Quarry, in Texas, was used from around 9000 B.C. to at least A.D. 1700.

Religion, poorly represented. Evidence of a religious activity in this area, especially for post A.D. 1000 sites, include temple and burial mounds, "council circles", and certain carvings such as god-animal representations. Two sites illustrate religion, the Tobias-Thompson site, Kansas, (A.D. 1500-1700) and Spiro Mounds, Oklahoma (A.D. 1000-1500).

Trail, all time periods missing. Trails, if found, would probably be dated to later time periods.

Burial grounds, poorly represented. In the eastern part of the Southern Plains area, burial mounds predominate. Individual interments occur in the remainder of the subarea. One site specifically represents a burial ground, the Infinity Site (4000 B.C.-A.D. 1500) in Kansas.

Cultural variation is represented in the Southern Plains by Pueblo-like architecture or actual pueblos in the western region (El Cuartelejo, Kansas, A.D. 1500-1700; Landergin Mesa, Alibates Flint Quarry, Texas, A.D. 1000-1500, and the Stamper Site, Oklahoma A.D. 1000-1500), and in the eastern area by the Caddoan culture (Spiro Mounds, Oklahoma, A.D. 1000-1500). Trade existed between the Pueblos and the Plains, and is evidenced in several western region sites.

General Plains Subarea

Prior to 4000 B.C., a big-game hunting tradition was followed on the Central Plains. Supplementing the killing of bison, food collecting and small-game hunting also played an important role. After 4000 B.C. and until about A.D. 1, the inhabitants pursued a life-way in which generalized hunting, the most important economic activity, was supplemented by food gathering. At about A.D. 1, corn agriculture entered the subarea from the east, and scattered villages became the dominant habitation pattern. Varying in characteristics from east to west, an agricultural pattern continued from A.D. 1-1700, supplemented by hunting and collecting. A drought affected the Central Plains agriculturalists from A.D. 1500 to about 1600, causing many areas to be abandoned, but regular habitation resumed in the 1600's with the proto-historic Pawnee. (USDI: 1960, 1963; Willey: 1960).

Sites are fairly numerous after A.D. 1, and most of the categories are represented. Prior to A.D. 1, however, sites are few, although a good number of categories are represented.

The following time periods and categories have deficits in representation.

Architecture, ceremonial, missing for all time periods. Burial mounds, dating from A.D. 1-1000, are the primary types of ceremonial architecture in this area.

Architecture, food storage, not well represented prior to A.D. 1650. From about 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1700, storage pits, sometimes found beneath house floors, predominate as a type of food storage architecture. Two sites represent the period between A.D. 1300 and 1650, the Wright and Schuyler Sites in Nebraska. Four other sites, prior to A.D. 1300, illustrate this site type category: Indian Burial Pit, Kansas (A.D. 250-1300), the Fey Site (A.D. 250-1000), Signal Butte (4000 B.C.-A.D. 1), and the Logan Creek Site (5000-4000 B.C.) in Nebraska.

Architecture, habitation, poorly represented prior to A.D. 1. Habitation sites before A.D. 1 were of a highly temporary nature, because of the

nomadic life-way of the Archaic period peoples. Architecture would be expectedly rare. Only two architectural habitation sites are preserved prior to A.D. 1, Ash Hollow Cave (4000 B.C.-A.D. 1), and Logan Creek Site (5000-4000 B.C.) in Nebraska.

Architecture, protection, not well represented. Protectional architecture was not widely used in the Central Plains. Of the few examples found, most are fortified village sites. Three of these villages are represented, the Wright (A.D. 1300-1700) and Ponca Fort (A.D. 1650-1700) Sites, Nebraska, and the Crow Creek Site (A.D. 1000-1600) South Dakota.

Art, not well represented for certain time periods. Pictographs and petroglyphs, bone and shell ornaments, and effigy pipes are Central Plains example of art. From A.D. 1650-1700, two sites are represented; the Wright and Ponca Fort Sites, Nebraska. The period A.D. 1-250 is illustrated by the Kelso site, Nebraska. No sites are represented prior to A.D. 1.

Campsite, poor representation. Campsites would be most prevalent prior to A.D. 1, but only two sites are preserved in that period. The William Young Site in Kansas dates from 4000 B.C.-A.D. 1, while the Lindenmeier Site, Colorado (9000-8000 B.C.) illustrates a fairly rare Paleo-Indian Campsite.

Caves, poorly represented. Occupation in caves and rock shelters are illustrated by only one site for all time periods; Ash Hollow Cave, Nebraska, (9000 B.C.-A.D. 1700). More cave sites should be represented.

Chipping ground, poorly represented. Areas of stone tool manufacture are represented by two sites, the Nehawka Flint Quarries, Nebraska (4000 B.C.-A.D. 1600) and the Hudson-Meng Bison Kill Site in Nebraska (7000-5000 B.C.).

Food collection, not well represented for certain time periods. Evidence of food collection has been found in the form of plant remains and storage pits as early as 4000 B.C. at the Signal Butte and Ash Hollow Cave sites in Nebraska. Two sites after A.D. 1600 represent food gathering; Ash Hollow Cave, and the Wright Site, both in Nebraska. Three sites prior to A.D. 250 are preserved: the Kelso Site (A.D. 1-250), Signal Butte Site, (4000 B.C.-A.D. 1), and Ash Hollow Cave (4000 B.C.-A.D. 250), all in Nebraska.

Food cultivation, not well represented prior to A.D. 1000. Corn agriculture began in the area at about A.D. 1. Remains of corn and beans, the presence of semi-permanent villages, grinding stones, and tools such as bison scapula hoes indicate cultivation practices. Two sites represent early agriculture on the Central Plains; Indian Burial Pit and the Whiteford Site (A.D. 250-1000) both in Kansas.

Big game hunting, not well represented prior to A.D. 250. This site type is the best represented category on the Central Plains. Animal remains make up the primary evidence for big game hunting. Two sites illustrate the A.D. 1-250 time period; Ash Hollow Cave, and the Kelso Site, both in Nebraska. The period from 4000 B.C.-A.D. 1 is adequately represented. Prior to that time, three sites are examples of big game hunting, the Logan Creek Site (5000-4000 B.C.), the Hudson-Meng Site (7000-5000 B.C.) in Nebraska, and the Lindenmeier Site (prior to 8000 B.C.) in Colorado.

Small game hunting, not well represented prior to A.D. 250. Small animal remains, small projectile points, shellfish, fishhooks and harpoons are all indications of small game hunting. Ash Hollow Cave and the Kelso Site in Nebraska represent the A.D. 1-250 time period. Representation is adequate from 4000 B.C.-A.D. 1. The Logan Creek Site, Nebraska, represents the period from 5000-4000 B.C., while prior to 8000 B.C. the Lindenmeier Site in Colorado has evidence of small game hunting.

Food preparation, not well represented prior to A.D. 1000. Included in this category are hearths, butchering areas, and milling stones. Sites illustrating this activity prior to A.D. 1000 are; the Kelso Site (A.D. 1-1000), the Fey Site (A.D. 250-1000), Signal Butte (4000 B.C.-A.D. 1), Logan Creek (5000-4000 B.C.), and the Hudson-Meng Sites (7000-5000 B.C.) all in Nebraska, as well as the Lindenmeier Site, Colorado (9000-8000 B.C.).

Games, missing for all time periods. Gambling devices are the primary type of game to be found in this subarea.

Garbage disposal, adequately represented for only certain time periods. Refuse heaps, ash deposits, and bone scraps are included in this category. The earliest evidence of garbage disposal is at the Lindenmeier Site in Colorado, dating from 9000-8000 B.C. A gap in representation occurs from 8000-4000 B.C. The following periods are adequately represented; 4000 B.C.-A.D. 1, A.D. 250-1000, and A.D. 1300-1600. Two sites occur in the A.D. 1-250 time period, Ash Hollow Cave, Nebraska, and the Trowbridge Site in Kansas. Ash Hollow Cave and the Coufal Site in Nebraska illustrate the A.D. 1000-1300 period. Two sites represent the A.D. 1600-1700 period, the Wright and Lovett Sites in Nebraska.

Quarry, poorly represented. Only two sites illustrate this site type activity, the Nehawka Flint Quarries (4000 B.C.-A.D. 600) and Signal Butte (4000 B.C.-A.D. 1) in Nebraska.

Religion, poorly represented. Within this category are some pictographs and petroglyphs, burial mounds, cementaries, and some carved ornaments. Two sites, both cemeteries, illustrate the entire subarea. Dating from A.D. 250-1300, these sites are the Indian Burial Pit and the Whiteford Site, in Kansas.

INTERIOR PLATEAU

The Interior Plateau is divided into three cultural/geographical areas; the Dalles, McNary Reservoir, and the Plateau and Riverine subarea. An area that was affected prehistorically by the Plains, the Great Basin, and the Northwest Coast, the Interior Plateau is primarily an ethnographer's domain. Hunting, fishing, and plant collecting made up the people's economic base from earliest times. Exploitation of resources occurred primarily in river valleys. The McNary Reservoir subarea represents an early type of hunting-gathering culture. The Dalles was a heavily populated area on the Columbia, whose residents traded extensively with the Northwest Coast, the Plains, and the Plateau and Riverine subarea (Willey: 1966, Butler: 1966).

Because habitation was extensive throughout the Interior Plateau, numerous sites exist on BLM land which might be of significance in filling deficits. Among these are pithouses, including the Oakbrook Site, and caves, found along the Deschutes and John Day Rivers, and rock art found throughout the Prineville District in Oregon. Sites in Washington which might be of significance are the Yakima County and Colockum Caves. Idaho and Montana have many uninventoried sites which may help fill gaps in representation.

The Dalles

The Dalles subarea is not presently represented by any sites. Much cultural material from the area is now in museums. Deficits occur in all categories and time periods.

Areas which need emphasis are as follows:

Architecture, ceremonial. In later periods, wooden burial vaults, similar in type to the Northwest Coast, were used in this subarea.

Architecture, food storage, protection. These types of architecture were not prevalent in the Dalles region.

Architecture, habitation. Architectural habitation in this area was of two types; surface dwellings with mat and pole coverings, and pit houses which were earth or plank covered.

Art. Rock art and wood, bone, and stone carving were important art forms.

Campsite. Prior to about 4100 B.C., campsites should be a primary habitation site type.

Cave. Rockshelters and caves were used extensively throughout the Interior Plateau.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, this important category includes stone and wood bowls, slab milling stones, hopper mortars, and basketry.

Food cultivation. Agriculture was not practiced in this subarea.

Hunting, big game. Deer and elk were hunted in this subarea, as evidenced by antler and bone tools, hunting equipment, and animal remains.

Hunting, small game. Salmon fishing was the most important activity in the Dalles area. Fishing equipment, platforms, and salmon remains, as well as bird and small mammal bones, and hunting equipment are included in this category.

Food preparation. Milling stones, hopper mortars, baskets, stone bowls and hearths are evidence of food preparation.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, missing for all time periods.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion. Burials in vaults, wood-lined cists and pits, cremations, and some rock art might be included in this category.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial ground. Both inhumation and cremation were practiced in this area. Vaults, pits, and wood-lined cists are among the burial forms used.

McNary Reservoir

Marmes Rockshelter, Washington, is the only site represented in this largely flooded area.

Deficits occur in the following categories:

Architecture, ceremonial, food storage, habitation, protection, missing for all time periods. Of the four categories, only habitational architecture is of importance in this subarea. Circular pithouses were used in the McNary Reservoir region.

Art, poorly represented. Marmes Rockshelter illustrates this category, which includes rock art and stone, bone, and wood carving.

Campsite, missing for all time periods.

Cave, poorly represented. An important habitation type in the area, this category is represented by Marmes Rockshelter.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, missing for all time periods. This important category includes milling stones, mortars, pestles, and plant remains.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in this subarea.

Hunting, big game, poorly represented. Deer and elk were hunted in the McNary Reservoir. Marmes Rockshelter illustrates this activity.

Hunting, small game, poorly represented. Marmes Rockshelter illustrates this important category, which includes projectile points, fishing equipment, and salmon and rabbit remains.

Food preparation, poorly represented. Hearths, basketry, and milling stones are included in this category which is illustrated by Marmes Rockshelter.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, missing for all time periods.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods. Included in this category might be rock art, and some types of carvings.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial ground, poorly represented. Marmes Rockshelter contains skeletal remains.

Plateau and Riverine

A number of sites illustrate this subarea. Several categories are adequately represented for all time periods. Those adequately filled categories are food collection, small game hunting, and food preparation.

Deficits occur in the following categories and time periods:

Architecture, ceremonial, missing for all time periods. Wooden burial vaults are the primary type of ceremonial architecture in this area.

Architecture, food storage. Food storage architecture was not prevalent in the Plateau and Riverine subarea.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. Surface structures with mat and pole superstructures, and earth or wood covered pit-houses occur in this subarea. Three sites illustrate this category, Nez Perce National Historic Park, and Collier State Park, Idaho (A.D. 1-1700), and Macks Canyon, Oregon (pre A.D. 1).

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was not used in this subarea.

Art, missing prior to A.D. 1. Rock art, and stone, bone, and wood carvings are art forms in this area.

Campsite, not well represented prior to A.D. 1. A common form of habitation site for a semi-nomadic people, this category is represented prior to A.D. 1 by Macks Canyon, Oregon.

Caves, not well represented. Lake Lenore Caves (A.D. 1-1700) and Alpha Rockshelter (all time periods) illustrate this frequently used occupation site type.

Chipping ground, not well represented. Areas of stone tool manufacture have been found at Rocky Creek (A.D. 1-1700) and Midvale Quarry (all time periods) in Idaho.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in this subarea.

Hunting, big game, not well represented prior to A.D. 1. Alpha Rockshelter and Midvale Quarry, both in Idaho, illustrate this category. In addition to deer, elk, and mountain goat remains, rock art pertaining to big game, and hunting equipment, bison might also occur in sites in later time periods.

Games, missing for all time periods. Gambling devices were used by the people in this area.

Garbage disposal, poorly represented. Refuse deposits are illustrated at the Nez Perce National Historic Park (A.D. 1-1700).

Quarry, poorly represented. Midvale Quarry is an example of a source area for stone tool material.

Religion, missing prior to A.D. 1. Rock art, burial practices and some forms of carving might have religious significance.

Trail, not well represented. Prehistoric trails, leading from the Plains, the Great Basin, and the Northwest Coast to the Interior Plateau, are represented by two sites, the Lolo Trail, and Weippe Prairie, Idaho, (A.D. 1-1700).

Burial grounds, poorly represented. Skeletal remains were found at the Nez Perce National Historic Park, in Idaho.

NORTHWEST COAST

The Northwest Coast is divided into the following subareas, the Arctic, the Northern, the Coast Salish-Chinook, and the Northwest California subareas. The Coast Salish-Chinook subarea is further subdivided into the Washington Sound and Oregon zones.

The Northwest Coast has been characterized by hunting and gathering groups from about 7000 B.C. up to historic times. An abundant environment provided marine and freshwater resources, including seals, otters, porpoises, whale, fish, and mollusks, as well as land resources such as deer, elk, mountain goat, smaller game, and plant foods. Woodworking and stone carving characterized the entire area. Other than in the Coast Salish-Chinook area little time depth can be seen, so that most of the known sites date from late prehistoric times. The Arctic and Northern subareas have some characteristics of Alaskan cultures, while Northwest California has traits in common with the California area. (USDI: 1962; Willey: 1966).

No detailed inventory exists that would presently allow an evaluation of site potentials on BLM lands. In general, earlier period sites should be investigated, but almost all areas and time periods need enhancement.

Arctic

In this area, only three sites represent the entire culture history; Palugvik, Chief Shakes State Historic Site, and Yukon Island, all in Alaska. A number of categories are represented.

Deficits occur in the following categories.

Architecture, ceremonial, not well represented. Chief Shakes State Historic Site has a reconstructed wooden community house, which illustrates this category.

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods. Caches lined with rock or wood might be expected in this subarea.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. Palugvik and Yukon Island both have village middens which contain house floors.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was apparently not much used in this subarea.

Art, not well represented. Totem poles, wood carvings, wood carving tools, stone and bone carvings, and rock art are included in this category. The Chief Shakes State Historic Site illustrates art.

Campsites, not well represented. Seasonal occupation sites are represented by Palugvik and the Chief Shakes State Historic Site.

Cave, missing for all time periods. Caves in this area were used primarily for burial of the dead.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, missing for all time periods. Wooden vessels, mortars, pestles, and plant remains illustrate this category.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced on the Northwest Coast.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Represented by harpooning equipment, whale, seal, bear, and deer bones, the Palugvik site is an example of this category.

Hunting, small game, not well represented. Yukon Island and Palugvik illustrate small game hunting, evidence for which includes shell middens, waterfowl, smaller animal remains; fish net sinkers, and hunting equipment.

Food preparation, not well represented. Wooden vessels, hearths full of cracked and burned bone, and stone skinning tools are included in this category. Two sites present food preparation, Yukon Island and Palugvik.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, not well represented. Refuse, scattered throughout village middens, is illustrated by two sites, Palugvik and Yukon Island.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods. Religious activity in the area is illustrated by burial caves, and at later periods by burials with carved ivory eyes.

Trails, missing for all time periods.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods. Burials took place in caves and village middens. Grave goods usually accompany the bodies.

North Subarea

Four sites illustrate this area for all time periods; New Kasaan, Totem Bight, Sitka National Monument, and Alaska Totems, all in Alaska. Several categories are represented.

The following categories need emphasis:

Architecture, ceremonial, not well represented. Community houses and burial cairns illustrate ceremonial architecture. New Kasaan has an example of ceremonial architecture.

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. Totem Bight and New Kasaan represent this category, which, at least in later times consists of large rectangular wooden buildings with pitched roofs.

Architecture, protection, not well represented. In late prehistoric to historic times, forts were sometimes erected. Sitka National Monument illustrates this category.

Campsites, missing for all time periods. Campsites would be important primarily in earlier periods. In later times, villages were semi-permanent or permanent.

Cave, missing for all time periods. Caves may have been used as burial grounds in this subarea.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods. Evidence for early period lithic manufacture have been found in this area.

Food collection, not well represented. New Kasaan illustrates this category, which includes wooden vessels, mortars, pestles, and plant remains. Food collection was important to the subsistence pattern of the prehistoric inhabitants.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in this area.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Deer, bear, and elk were all hunted, as well as large sea mammals such as whales and seals. Stone and bone projectile points, harpoons, and animal remains are included in this category. New Kasaan illustrates big game hunting.

Hunting, small game, not well represented. Fishing, and small animal hunting were practiced extensively in this area. New Kasaan represents small game hunting.

Food preparation, not well represented. Totem Bight and New Kasaan illustrate food preparation, which includes skinning tools, stone and wood bowls, drying racks, and hearths.

Games, missing for all time periods.

ALASKA

Alaska has three general cultural/geographic divisions, the Brooks Range, Northwest and Southwest subareas. The vast amount of BLM land within the state has not yet been subjected to an intensive cultural survey. No site inventory yet exists with the potential to suggest sites which might fill gaps in representation.

Brooks Range

The Brooks Range is a largely unexplored territory, in view of archeological resources. It's cultures were and are related to the interior Indian groups whose livelihood depends on the hunting of caribou and moose. This hunting tradition extended back to at least 6500 B.C. and possibly earlier, and may have involved other types of big game as well as moose and caribou. Small game hunting and trapping, fishing, and food collecting supplemented the diet of these nomadic peoples. (Giddings: 1967; Willey: 1966).

Only two sites presently represent the entire time span for the Brooks Range subarea; Onion Portage, a site on the western edge of the subarea; which shares its traits with Northwest Alaska; and Tangle Lakes Archeological District, a very early site with Siberian affinities. Onion Portage represents a number of important categories.

Deficits in representation are as follows:

Architecture, ceremonial, missing for all time periods. Ceremonial architecture was apparently not prevalent in this subarea.

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods. Food storage, as well as storage of other valuables, might have been in subterranean caches which were wood or rock lined.

Architecture, habitation, poorly represented. Onion Portage has examples of interior-type houses. Circular in shape, and excavated about a foot below the surface, the dwellings had roofs of upright poles, pulled together in the center and covered with skin or bark.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was unknown in this subarea.

Art, missing for all time periods. Carved bone and ivory would be the primary art form.

Campsite, not well represented. Campsites, the primary habitation form in the subarea, are illustrated by Onion Portage.

Cave, missing for all time periods. This form of shelter was apparently of little importance to the prehistoric inhabitants of the Brooks Range.

Chipping ground, not well represented. Onion Portage is the one example of a lithic workshop. Stone tool manufacture in the subarea appears to be directly associated with the occupation site.

Food collection, missing for all time periods. Plant food collection played an important role in the subsistence base of the prehistoric peoples in the Brooks Range area. Preservation is good because of the low temperatures, so plant remains should be abundant.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in the arctic or subarctic.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Moose and caribou remains in the form of bone or hair should be found in sites. Onion Portage illustrates this very important aspect of subsistence.

Hunting, small game, poorly represented. Small game and fish made up an important part of the diet of the inhabitants in the area. Evidence of this activity includes bone, fishhooks, and snares or traps. Onion Portage contains evidence of small game hunting.

Food preparation, not well represented. Hearths, cracked and burned bone, wooden and bark containers, and fleshing tools such as ulus, indicate food preparation. This activity is illustrated by Onion Portage.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, not well represented. Refuse middens, well preserved in the arctic climate, might contain burned and cracked bone, bone meal, broken tools, ivory scraps, and broken containers. Onion Portage has examples of this category.

Quarry, missing for all time periods. Source areas for jade, flint, and obsidian tools in the area, could be indicated by certain types of carvings, fire-cracked caribou scapula, and artifacts of a non-utilitarian nature found with burials.

Trail, missing for all time periods. Well travelled seasonal routes, which would make a fairly permanent imprint in tundra or other delicate environments, may indicate prehistoric, as well as historic trails.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods.

Northwest

The Eskimo and their predecessors who occupied Northwest Alaska, were people fully adapted to the harsh environment in which they lived.

Sustaining themselves mainly on sea mammals such as walrus, seal, and at certain time periods whale, they also hunted a variety of land animals such as birds and caribou. Related in many ways to the peoples of eastern Siberia, prehistoric coastal Alaskans made good use of their food resources, using animal skins for clothing and shelter, the bones for tools, ornaments and carvings, and the oil for lamps. (Giddings: 1967: Willey: 1966).

This region is perhaps the best understood of all the Alaskan subareas. Although relatively few in number, (only six sites are protected), many important categories are covered.

Deficits occur in the following areas and time periods:

Architecture, ceremonial, poorly represented. Timber, whale bone, or rock lined tombs are the area's expression of ceremonial architecture. One site, Ipitutak (250 B.C.-A.D. 400) has tombs.

Architecture, food storage, not well represented. Underground caches, lined with driftwood or whalebone, were an excellent method of preserving and storing food. The Gambell site (250 B.C.-A.D. 1700) illustrates food storage architecture.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented prior to 250 B.C. Two sites prior to 250 B.C. represent habitational architecture, the Ipitutak Site (1000-750 B.C., 6000-3500 B.C.) and Onion Portage (pre 750 B.C.). A generalized description of a Northwest Alaska house at most time periods would be of a rectangular or oval floor, sometimes with antechambers, semi-subterranean, with a crawl way or tunnel entrance. Walled with whalebone or driftwood, these dwellings often had a central fire-pit. Summer or temporary dwellings were built on the surface in an elliptical or round shape with domes made of bent poles covered with bark or skin. Both house types might be found contemporaneously in one site.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was not used in this subarea.

Art, well represented for certain time periods. Intricately carved bone and ivory pieces are included in this category. The following time periods are adequately represented; A.D. 700-1700 and A.D. 400-600. During the A.D. 600-700 period, the Gambell site illustrates art. Prior to A.D. 400, two sites have art, the Ipitutak Site (1000 B.C.-A.D. 400), and the Gambell Site (250 B.C.-A.D. 400). No sites represent art prior to 1000 B.C.

Campsite, not well represented. Onion Portage is the only representation of a campsite. Although repeatedly occupied over thousands of years, it was a seasonally used site rather than a permanently occupied village.

Cave, missing for all time periods. Caves were not used for shelter in this subarea.

Chipping ground, not well represented. Associated directly with the habitation area, lithic workshops are represented by one site, Onion Portage.

Food collection, missing for all time periods. Although most of the subsistence base in Northwest Alaska was animal-oriented, food collection would have been a valuable supplement to the diet of the prehistoric peoples.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in this area.

Big game hunting, not well represented prior to 200 B.C. Included in this category are whale, walrus, and seal bones, caribou remains, harpoons and related equipment, carvings representing hunting, and large projectile points. Two sites illustrate this activity prior to 250 B.C.; Iyatayet (750-250 B.C. and 6000-3500 B.C.) and Onion Portage (pre-250 B.C.).

Hunting, small game, not well represented. Onion Portage has examples of small game hunting and fishing. Fishhooks, bolas of ivory or stone used in capturing birds, small projectile, points, and bird, mammal, and fish bones indicate small game hunting.

Food preparation, well represented for some time periods. This activity is indicated by pottery, wooden containers, ulus or skinning tools, and hearths containing cracked and burned bone. The time periods A.D. 700-1700 and A.D. 100-600 are adequately represented. Prior to A.D. 100, two sites have examples of food preparation, Onion Portage (pre A.D. 100) and Ipiutak (250 B.C.-A.D. 100).

Games, missing for all time periods. Not specifically mentioned for any site, but falling into this category, would be toys.

Garbage disposal, well represented in most time periods, not well represented prior to 750 B.C. Refuse middens, well preserved in the cold climate, are illustrated in every presently protected site. Prior to 750 B.C., three sites illustrate this type site type: Ipiutak (1000-750 B.C.), Iyatayet (6000-3500 B.C.) and Onion Portage (pre 750 B.C.).

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, not well represented. Religious activities in Northwest Alaska are illustrated by items such as carved ivory eyeballs buried with the dead, and intricately carved ivories and bone, hinting at shamanism. Ipiutak (250 B.C.-A.D. 400) has examples of religion.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial ground, not well represented for most time periods. A.D. 800-1700 is adequately represented. Several sites include skeletal remains, prior to A.D. 800; Birnirk (A.D. 700-800 and A.D. 400-600), Wales (A.D. 4000-800 and Ipiutak (250 B.C.-A.D. 400).

Southwest Alaska

Sea mammal hunting, fishing, land game hunting, and food collecting characterized the prehistoric life-way in Southwest Alaska. Culturally related to the Eskimo, the peoples of this area also communicated with the Northwest Coast Tribes. (USDI: 1962; Willey: 1966).

Only six sites are protected in the area, but a variety of categories are represented. No sites represent the Athapaskan occupation of the area.

Deficits occur in the following time periods and areas.

Architecture, ceremonial, poorly represented. Ceremonial architecture is represented at Katmai National Monument by a ceremonial house.

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods. Shallow underground caches might be expected in this subarea.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. Semi-subterranean houses with passage entryways lined with whalebone or wood are a typical dwelling type for later period Southwest Alaska site (9000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) Palugvik (A.D. 500-1500), Yukon Island (500 B.C.-A.D. 500) and Ananiuliak Island (9000-1000 B.C.).

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was not used in this subarea.

Art, not well represented. Two sites illustrate art in the area, the Chaluka Site (9000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) and Three Saints Bay (500 B.C.-A.D. 1500). Bone and ivory engravings, as well as effigy stone carvings, are included in this category.

Campsite, missing for all time periods. As village habitation was a primary occupation feature in later periods, only early campsites would be expected.

Cave, missing for all time periods. Caves were used as burial grounds in this subarea.

Chipping ground, poorly represented. A stone tool manufacturing area is represented only by Ananiuliak Island (9000-1000 B.C.).

Food collection, not well represented. Two sites illustrate this important part of the subsistence base, the Chaluka Site (9000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) and Ananiuliak Island (9000 B.C.-A.D. 1000).

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in this subarea.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Remains of large sea mammals and caribou, harpooning equipment, and projectile points indicate the procurement of big game. Three sites illustrate this category, the Chaluka Site (9000 B.C.-A.D. 1700), the Palugvik Site (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1500) and Yukon Island (5000 B.C.-A.D. 500).

Small game hunting, not well represented. Supplementing larger game and food collecting, small game hunting was of importance to the economy of the inhabitants. Four sites represent this category; Ananiuliak Island (9000-1000 B.C.), Three Saints Bay Archeological District (500 B.C.-A.D. 1500) and the Chaluka Site (9000 B.C.-A.D. 1500).

Food preparation, not well represented. Hearths with cracked and burned bone, fleshing tools, and containers indicate food preparation. Illustrating food preparation is the Chaluka Site.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, not well represented for any time period. Indicated by refuse middens, discarded bone, and broken household utensils, four sites illustrate garbage disposal, the Chaluka Site, Palugvik Island (A.D. 500-1500), Yukon Island (500 B.C.-A.D. 1500), and Ananiuliak Island (9000-1000 B.C.).

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods. Shamanism, probably found primarily in the form of certain intricately carved ivories and bone, was the major type of religious activity in this subarea.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial grounds, not well represented for any time period. Skeletal remains are represented at two sites, the Palugvik Site (A.D. 500-1500) and the Chaluka Site (9000 B.C.-A.D. 1700). Burials were placed in caves, as well as in village midden areas.

CALIFORNIA

California has been divided into six subareas; the North Coast Range, Central Coast, Northeast, Sierra, Central, and South Coast subareas. The South Coast subarea is further broken down into four zones; General South Coast, San Diego, Los Angeles County, and Santa Barbara. California, prehistorically, was occupied by hunting and gathering groups. Along the coast, sea mammals, fish and shellfish provided a large part of the people's diet. Elsewhere, large and small game hunting, fishing, and plant food collecting were important to survival. In the northeast subarea, the archeology, not yet well understood, seems to have been related to the Great Basin. Acorns provided a staple to the diet of the people in the interior. (Willey: 1966, Folsom; 1971). Because most time periods and categories are lacking in representation, a wide variety of sites found on BLM land in California might have the potential to fill gaps in representation. Such sites as the Yuki Indian Middens of Mendocino County, located in the North Coast Subarea, Rattlesnake Butte in Modoc County, and Bear Spring Indian Campground in Lassen County, both in the Northeast California subarea; Cotton Springs Indian Ruins, Riverside County, and Newberry Cave Archeological Site in San Bernardino County, both in the South Coast area which is lacking entirely in sites, may all have potential to fill existing gaps in the representation.

North Coast Range

Two sites represent the entire area, and only the latest time period is illustrated. Several important categories are covered.

Deficits occur in the following areas and time periods:

Architecture, ceremonial, not well represented. Clear Lake State Park (A.D. 250-1700) has ceremonial architecture in the form of a restored ceremonial house, which was used for dances and religious activities.

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods. Baskets and other portable objects probably made up the bulk of storage facilities, so that architecture was not widely used.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. Dwellings are represented at Clear Lake State Park.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was not used in this area.

Art, missing for all time periods. Pictographs and petroglyphs, ground stone ornaments, and shell beads and ornaments are the primary forms of art in the area.

Campsite, missing for all time periods. As a hunting and food collecting peoples, a certain amount of seasonal movement was essential. Campsites should occur as evidence of these movements.

Cave, missing for all time periods. Caves and rockshelters were probably occupied often in this area.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods. Stone tool manufacture was important to the life style of the North Coast Range inhabitants.

Food collection, not well represented. Both of the sites, Clear Lake and Salt Point State Parks (A.D. 1700-250) represent plant food collection. The activity was important to the subsistence pattern of the inhabitants. Evidence of plant collection occurs in the form of mortars and pestles, grinding slabs, bedrock mortars, and basketry.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Native agriculture was not practiced in California.

Hunting, big game, missing for all time periods. Deer and other large game played a relatively minor role in the North Coast Range people's economy.

Hunting, small game, not well represented. Included in this category are fish net weights, fishhooks and spears, shell middens, birds and other small game, and small projectile points. Salt Point State Park (A.D. 250-1700) represents this category.

Food preparation, not well represented. Mortars, pestles, manos, metates, clay balls for basket boiling, bedrock mortars, and hearths containing cracked and burned bone are examples of food preparation. Clear Lake State Park (A.D. 250-1700) illustrates this category.

Games, not well represented. Gaming die were used by the Indians of California. Clear Lake State Park illustrates the use of games.

Garbage disposal, not well represented. Along the coast, shell middens are the primary type of garbage disposal areas found. Salt Point State Park contains numerous shell middens.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, not well represented. Both Salt Point State Park and Clear Lake State Park have evidence of religious activities. Ceremonial houses and oddly shaped cupule rocks are indications of religious activity.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods. Both cremation and inhumation were practiced in California.

At Clear Lake State Park, a sweat house, representing architecture that is social in nature, has been restored.

Central Coast

Only one site is represented in this area, the Coyote Hills Regional Park, which dates from 2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700. Few categories are represented.

Deficits occur in the following categories and time periods:

Architecture, ceremonial, missing for all time periods.

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods. Food storage architecture was probably not used in this subarea.

Architecture, habitation, missing for all time periods. Dwellings were probably of a temporary nature, built of brush or other perishable materials, and may have been placed directly on the shell middens.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Stone carvings, shell beads and pendants, pictographs and petroglyphs are included in this category.

Campsites, missing for all time periods. Shell middens take the place of campsites as an occupation area.

Cave, missing for all time periods. Some evidence of cave or rockshelter use should exist in this area.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, not well represented. Evidence of gathering is found at Coyote Hills Regional Park. Included in this category would be plant remains and basketry.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in California prehistorically.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Deer and sea mammals such as seal were hunted by these peoples. Big game hunting is illustrated at Coyote Hills Regional Park.

Hunting, small game, not well represented. Shell middens themselves are the most obvious example included in this category. Other features are bird, fish, and small mammal remains, fishing equipment such as net weights, and small projectile points. Coyote Hills Regional Park has many shell middens.

Food preparation, missing for all time periods. Not specifically mentioned for Coyote Hills Regional Park, this category includes mortars and pestles, basketry, and hearths containing burned and cracked bone.

Games, missing for all time periods. Gaming die might be included in this category.

Garbage disposal, not well represented. Shell middens are the primary evidence of garbage disposal in this area. The category is represented by Coyote Hills Regional Park.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial Ground, missing for all time periods. Both cremation and inhumation were practiced in this subarea.

Northeast

Two sites represent this subarea and illustrate only one site type category, art. All categories and time periods have deficits.

Site type emphasis is discussed in the following:

Architecture, ceremonial, food storage, habitation, protection, all time periods missing. As this area is culturally related to the Great Basin, architecture would be of a temporary nature, and evidence might consist of house circles, rock alignments, and perhaps some wattle and daub structures preserved in caves or rockshelters.

Art, not well represented. Lakes Basin Petroglyphs (A.D. 1700-250) and Lava Beds Monument (A.D. 250-2000 B.C.), are the two examples of art preserved in this area. They consist of pictographs and petroglyphs.

Campsite, missing for all time periods. Representative of a nomadic peoples, campsites should be the primary type of habitation site.

Cave, missing for all time periods. Caves and rockshelters probably make up a large portion of occupation sites in the area.

Food collection, missing for all time periods. As an important part of the subsistence base, this category should be well represented. Plant remains, basketry, mortars, and pestles indicate food collecting.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in this subarea.

Hunting, big game, small game, missing for all time periods. Hunting of both large and small game was important to the prehistoric peoples in this region. Snares, fishhooks and spears, large and small projectile points, atlatl darts and throwers, nets, and animal remains are included in this category.

Food preparation, missing for all time periods. Included in this category might be bedrock mortars, stone bowls, milling stones, mortars, pestles, clay balls for food boiling, and burned and cracked animal bones.

Games, missing for all time periods. Dice, a gambling device which is believed to have originated in the Great Basin, might be found in North-east California.

Garbage disposal, missing for all time periods.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods.

Trail, missing for all time periods. Routes east and west from the Great Basin to the Interior Valley of California might be included in this category.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods.

Sierra

Five sites represent the prehistory of the entire area. Many categories are covered, while the latest time period is best illustrated.

Gaps in representation occur in the following time periods and categories:

Architecture, ceremonial, poorly represented. Dance and assembly houses erected in pits were the primary type of ceremonial architecture in the area, and are represented by Indian Grinding Rock (A.D. 250-1700).

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods. Basketry-like granaries, built on poles, were used as food storage facilities by the Miwok Indians.

Architecture, habitation, poorly represented. Indian Grinding Rock (A.D. 250-1700) is the one example of habitational architecture. Evidence consists of house circles, either built on the ground's surface or in pits.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was not used extensively in this subarea.

Art, missing prior to A.D. 250. Pictographs and petroglyphs are the primary type of art found in the area. Because of the difficulty in dating these features, early dates would be hard to assign with any accuracy.

Campsite, not well represented. Campsites of the prehistoric hunter-gathers are illustrated by two sites, Sardine Valley Archeological District (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700). This category should have better representation.

Cave, missing for all time periods. Caves were probably a well-used form of shelter in this area.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, not well represented. Included in this category are basketry, plant refuse, bedrock mortars, and grinding implements. As a major part of this area's economy, food collection should be better represented. Indian Grinding Rock (A.D. 250-1700) and the Sardine Valley Archeological District (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) represent this category.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in the sierra subarea of California.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Deer and elk remains, pictograph and petroglyphs of big game, and large projectile points are included in this category, which is represented by two sites, Hawley Lake Petroglyphs (A.D. 250-1700) and Sardine Valley Archeological District (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700).

Hunting, small game, not well represented. Indian Grinding Rock and Sardine Valley Archeological District represent small game hunting. Included in this category are small game bones, snares, nets, small projectile points, and fishing equipment.

Food preparation, not well represented. Illustrated by Indian Grinding Rock and the Sardine Valley Archeological District, this category includes bedrock mortars, mortars, pestles, and hearths.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, not well represented. Refuse middens have been found at Indian Grinding Rock and in the Sardine Valley Archeological District.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing prior to A.D. 250. Early religious activities in the Sierra subarea are not well understood, but might be represented by pictographs and petroglyphs, and large dance or meeting houses.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial Ground, missing for all time periods. Both inhumation and cremation were practiced in this subarea.

Central

Sites are relatively few in this subarea, and represent primarily the latest time periods. A number of important categories are illustrated.

Deficits occur in the following time periods and categories.

Architecture, ceremonial, missing for all time periods. Dance structures were probably the most prevalent type of ceremonial architecture.

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. Large middens containing house depressions have been found at the Patrick and Nowi Rancherias (A.D. 250-1700).

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was not used in the Interior Valley.

Art, not well represented. Art is represented by the Olsen Petroglyphs (A.D. 250-1700) and the Woodlake Site (2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700). Carved steatite vessels and figurines, shell beads, pendants and ornaments, and pictographs and petroglyphs are included in this category.

Campsite, not well represented. Temporary occupation areas are illustrated by the Woodlake Site (2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) and the Ishi Site (A.D. 250-1700).

Cave, missing for all time periods. This type of shelter should be better represented.

Chipping ground, not well represented. Stone tool manufacture is illustrated for the earliest time periods by the Witt Site (pre 2000 B.C.)

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in Central California.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Pictographs and petroglyphs illustrating big game hunting, animal remains, and hunting equipment are included in this category. Olsen Petroglyphs (A.D. 250-1700) has examples of big game hunting.

Hunting, small game, not well represented. Evidence of small game hunting and fishing occurs in the form of fishhooks and weights, fish remains, small projectile points, snares, and small animal bones.

Olsen Petroglyphs (A.D. 250-1700) and the Woodland Site (2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) illustrate this category.

Food preparation, not well represented prior to A.D. 250. The Woodlake Site (2000 B.C.-A.D. 250), represents this category, which might include mortars, pestles, bedrock mortars, steatite and basketry vessels, and hearths.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, not well represented prior to A.D. 250. Refuse middens occur within the village sites. The Woodlake Site (2000 B.C.-A.D. 250) illustrates this site type category.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods. Dance grounds within villages and pictographs or petroglyphs isolated from village sites might illustrate this category.

Trail, all time periods missing.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods. Both inhumations and cremations were used in Central California. In later time periods, cremation was the most prevalent form of burial.

South Coast

The South Coast of California is one of the best understood archeologically, but is the least represented of any California area. Although much site material can be found in museums, no on-site representations exist.

The following categories, and all time periods need emphasis:

Ceremonial architecture, includes dance floors and council chambers.

Food storage architecture was probably not important.

Habitational architecture, which is represented primarily by circular house depressions with a central fire pit, should be emphasized.

Protectional architecture was not used.

Art, in the form of rock art, steatite carvings, and shell ornaments needs representation.

Campsites, caves, and chipping grounds should be illustrated.

Food collection is important as a subsistence base in the area. Evidence includes mortars and pestles, bedrock mortars, basketry, and plant remains.

Food was not cultivated on California's South Coast.

Big game hunting was perhaps the most important site type on the South Coast. Shell middens, fish spears, stone weights and animal remains are included in this category.

Food preparation is illustrated by rock mortars, hearths surrounded by food debris, stone vessels, and basketry.

Games in the area made use of dice.

Garbage disposal occurs primarily in the form of shell middens and trash found in houses.

Quarries and trails need representation.

Religion, might be illustrated by cemeteries, dance grounds, council chambers and carved stone effigies.

Burial grounds, at least in later periods, were cemeteries in villages. Cremation was not practiced to as great an extent here as it was in the Interior Valley.

GREAT BASIN

The Great Basin has been divided into six subareas; Northwest Utah, West Central Nevada, Southwest Wyoming, Southern Idaho, Southeast California, and Southeast Oregon. Through all time periods, and in all areas, a hunting and plant collecting life-way was pursued by the inhabitants. Due to environmental stresses in the Great Basin, the people were semi-nomadic, and followed the seasonal food crops from place to place. Camps were made in caves, and close to available water. Subareas represent local manifestations of this hunting and gathering life-way, known as the Desert Culture (Willey: 1966).

BLM sites on land in the Great Basin are not fully inventoried. Some sites listed on the 1971 inventory for West-central Nevada might be significant in filling gaps in representation. Among these potential sites are Spring Creek Cave, Granite Creek Petroglyphs, Little Smokey Rock Shelter, Smokey Creek Cave, and Winemucca Lake Indian Cave in the Winemucca District; the Pine Nut Mountains, Salt Cave, Flattop Caves, Fish Cave, Wyemaha Caves, Edwards Creek Petroglyphs, Garfield Flat Petroglyphs and East Walker Petroglyphs in the Carson City District; Snake Valley Archeological Area, Black Rock Petroglyphs, and Timber Mountain Archeological area in the Ely district; South Spring Mountain Mescal Pits, Pine Springs Petroglyphs, and the Mormon Mountains in the Las Vegas District and Reveille Petroglyphs, Moores Station Petroglyphs, and Hot Creek Valley in the Battle Mountain District. In Southeast Oregon, Cougar Mountain Cave might be of significance.

Northwest Utah

The detailed culture history for Northwest Utah is represented by one site, Danger Cave (8000 B.C.-A.D. 500). This site illustrates a number of categories.

Deficits occur in the following categories and time periods.

Architecture, ceremonial, food storage, habitation, and protection, missing for all time periods. Architecture was of a very temporary nature in this area, and would not be well preserved except in the latest time periods.

Art, missing for all time periods. Pictographs and petroglyphs are the main forms of art in Northwest Utah.

Campsite, poorly represented. Because the peoples of the area were nomadic, numerous campsites should exist in the area. Danger Cave represents this category.

Cave, poorly represented. Caves and rockshelters were extremely important in this area as a source of shelter. Danger Cave is the only illustration of this category.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, poorly represented. Milling stones, basketry, carrying bags, and plant remains such as seeds, stems, leaves, quids, and pollen are included in this important category. Danger Cave has examples of food collection.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in the Great Basin.

Hunting, big game, poorly represented. Antelope, mountain sheep, and deer were hunted in this subarea. Evidence includes projectile points, scraps of leather, projectile points and skinning tools. Danger Cave illustrates this category.

Hunting, small game, poorly represented. Danger Cave represents this activity, evidence for which includes rabbit, squirrel, rodent and waterfowl remains, mussell shells, nets, darts, and projectile points.

Food preparation, poorly represented. Included in this category are milling stones, basketry, and hearths. Danger Caves illustrates this category.

Games, poorly represented. Danger Cave has examples of games in the form of bone discs and slabs which were used as counters, and gaming sticks.

Garbage disposal, poorly represented. Trash, consisting of plant and animal remains and broken artifacts, is found as scattered middens in occupation areas. Danger Cave illustrates this site activity type.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods. Included in this category might be certain rock art forms, natural areas such as mountains or lakes, and rock alignments.

Trail, missing for all time periods. Evidence of trails in this subarea would last a long time, but are relatively undateable.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods. Skeletal remains would most likely be found in or near habitation areas.

West Central Nevada

This subarea is one of the best represented in the Great Basin. All time periods and many categories have some representation. The following categories have adequate representation for all time periods: campsite, chipping ground, and food collection.

Deficits occur in the following areas:

Architecture, ceremonial, poorly represented. Red Rocks Recreation Area (A.D. 1-1700) represents this category. Included in this category might be rock alignments or dance circles.

Architecture, food storage, poorly represented. Wattle and daub granaries, and perhaps underground cists are included in this category, which is represented by Last Supper Cave (all time periods).

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. Wattle and daub structures placed in caves, and remnants of house circles in campsites are types of habitational architecture. This category is illustrated by Last Supper Cave (all time periods) and Black Canyon Campsite (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1700).

Architecture, protection, poorly represented. Placement of habitational architecture in defensive positions such as caves indicates protectional architecture. This category is illustrated by Last Supper Cave.

Art, not well represented in some time periods. Art is illustrated in this subarea by carved stone, wooden and horn pendants, and by pictographs and petroglyphs. The latest time period A.D. 1600-1700, is represented by Red Rocks Recreation Area and Sheep Mountain Range Archeological District. The period from A.D. 1-1600 is adequately represented. Prior to A.D. 1, three sites illustrate art, Hickison Summit, and Sheep Mountain Range Archeological District (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1), and Leonard Rockshelter (pre A.D. 1).

Cave, not adequately represented in some time periods. A natural form of shelter, caves were often used by the prehistoric inhabitants of West Central Nevada. The periods from 1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600 are adequately illustrated. Three sites have caves, Last Supper Cave, (all time periods) Leonard Rockshelter, (pre A.D. 1600), and Sheep Mountain Range Archeological District (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600). More representation is needed in this area.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in West Central Nevada.

Hunting, big game, well represented except for earliest time periods. Antelope, mountain sheep, and deer were hunted in the area. Represented by projectile points, animal remains and hide scraps, this category was not as important as small game hunting in the area. Leonard Rockshelter and Last Supper Cave illustrate the pre-2000 B.C. period.

Hunting, small game, well represented except in the earliest time period. Representing the pre 2000 B.C. period are Leonard Rock Shelter and Corn Creek Campsite. This category includes fiber netting for snares, waterfowl decoys, projectile points, and animal remains.

Food preparation, not well represented for most time periods. Representing this category, which includes basketry and hearths are three sites, Last Supper Cave (all time periods), Red Rocks Recreation Area (A.D. 1-1700), and Leonard Rockshelter (pre A.D. 1600).

Games, missing for all time periods. Gaming die were probably used in this area.

Garbage disposal, not well represented. Refuse middens are specifically illustrated by Leonard Rockshelter (pre A.D. 1600).

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, not well represented. Pictographs and petroglyphs are included in this category which is represented by Hickison Summit Petroglyph Site (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600).

Trail, poorly represented. Hickison Summit Petroglyph Site (1000 B.C.-A.D.), and Sheep Mountain Archeological District (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1700), have trails.

Burial ground, poorly represented. Leonard Rockshelter (2000-1000 B.C.) is the only representation of skeletal remains in this subarea.

Southwest Wyoming

Three sites are protected in this subarea. A number of categories are represented. Most of the artifacts and features found elsewhere in the Great Basin are typical also of Southwest Wyoming.

Deficits occur in the following categories:

Architecture, ceremonial and food storage, missing for all time periods.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. White Mountain Petroglyphs and Current Creek Rockshelter represent this category.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods.

Art, not well represented. White Mountain Petroglyphs and Current Creek Rockshelter illustrate this category, which consists primarily of rock art.

Campsite, not well represented. This important occupation site type is illustrated by Current Creek Rockshelter and the White Mountain Petroglyphs.

Cave, not well represented. Current Creek Rockshelter is the only illustration of this occupation site type.

Chipping ground, not well represented. White Mountain Petroglyph Site has evidence of a lithic workshop.

Food collection, missing for all time periods. This category was of great importance to the prehistoric inhabitants.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in Southwestern Wyoming.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Bridger Antelope Trap is a unique example of one method used to capture big game animals.

Hunting, small game, missing for all time periods.

Food preparation, missing for all time periods.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage Disposal, missing for all time periods.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods.

Burial grounds, missing for all time periods.

Southern Idaho

Southern Idaho is represented by two sites, McCammon Petroglyphs and Wilson Butte Cave, which dates back to 13,000 B.C. Few categories are represented. Features and artifacts should be similar to those in Nevada and Utah.

Deficits occur in the following areas:

Architecture, ceremonial, food storage, habitation, and protection, all time periods missing.

Art, poorly represented. McCammon Petroglyphs illustrates the dominant art form in the area, rock art.

Campsite, missing for all time periods. This category was the most important occupation site type.

Cave, poorly represented. Cave and rockshelter occupation is represented by Wilson Butte Cave.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, cultivation, and preparation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in this subarea, but food collection and preparation were of great importance.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods.

Southeast California

This subarea which is a transition zone between California's South Coast and the Southwest's Colorado River Patayan, is fairly well represented. A variety of categories are illustrated.

Gaps in representation occur in the following categories and time periods.

Architecture, ceremonial and food storage, missing for all time periods. These two feature types were not much used in the Great Basin.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. Petroglyph Loop (800 B.C.-A.D. 1700) illustrates this category. Evidence of habitational architecture is primarily in the form of rock alignments indicating house circles.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was not prevalent in this subarea.

Art, not well represented prior to 800 B.C. Because petroglyphs, pictographs and intaglios, the major art forms in the area, are difficult to date, early art is not well represented. Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons and Joshua Tree National Monument (7000-800 B.C.) illustrate this category.

Campsite, not well represented prior to A.D. 1000. This important occupation site type is represented by three sites, Death Valley National Monument (pre A.D. 1000), Petroglyph Loop (800 B.C.-A.D. 1000), and Calico Mountains Archeological Project (pre 7000 B.C.).

Cave, poorly represented. In Southeast California, caves and rockshelters were an important habitation type. Wild Horse Canyon illustrates this category.

Chipping ground, poorly represented. A possible lithic manufacture area is represented by Calico Mountains Archeological Area.

Food collection, not well represented. Represented by three sites, food collection was extremely important to Southeast California's prehistoric inhabitants. Included in this category are bed rock mortars, handstones,

milling stones, and pestles. Death Valley National Monument (all time periods), Petroglyph Loop (800 B.C.-A.D. 1700), and Joshua Tree National Monument (7000-800 B.C.), illustrate food collection.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in this subarea.

Hunting, big game, adequately represented for some time periods. This category, which includes projectile points, hunting snares, animal remains, pictographs, and petroglyphs is represented adequately in two time periods, 7000 B.C.-A.D. 1000. In the earliest period (pre 7000 B.C.), Death Valley National Monument represents the category, and from A.D. 1000-1700, Death Valley National Monument and Petroglyph Loop have evidence of big game hunting.

Hunting, small game, not well represented. This important category, which includes snares, fur robes, darts, arrows, small animal remains and fresh water shellfish, is illustrated by two sites, Death Valley (all time periods) and Joshua Tree (7000-800 B.C.) National Monuments.

Food preparation, not well represented. Bedrock mortars, pestles, milling stones, handstones, and hearths are included in this category, which is represented by Petroglyph Loop (800 B.C.-A.D. 1700), Joshua Tree National Monument (7000-800 B.C.) and Calico Mountains Archeological Project (pre 7000 B.C.).

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, poorly represented. Wild Horse Canyon (A.D. 1000-1700) specifically illustrates trash disposal.

Quarry, poorly represented. Worked source areas of stone are represented by the alluvial fan at the Calico Mountains Archeological Project (pre 7000 B.C.).

Religion, missing for all time periods. Some pictographs, petroglyphs, intaglios, and rock alignments might have religious significance.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial grounds, missing for all time periods.

Calico Mountains Archeological Project is a controversial site which may have evidence for man in the New World as early as 50,000 B.C.

Southeast Oregon

Fort Rock Cave, which dates back to before 5000 B.C., is the only protected site in the subarea. Several categories are represented.

Deficits occur in the following areas.

Architecture, ceremonial, food storage, habitation, and protection, missing for all time periods. Architecture, in the form of rock circles or wattle and daub structures would have been of a temporary nature in the area, so that the latest periods would have been best represented.

Art, missing for all time periods. Pictographs and petroglyphs are included in this category.

Campsite, not well represented. Fort Rock Cave represents this important occupation site type.

Cave, not well represented. Caves and rockshelters were used extensively in this area for habitation. Fort Rock Cave is one example of this site type category.

Food collection, not well represented. Of great importance to the people in this area, this category, represented by Fort Rock Cave, includes plant remains, manos, metates, and basketry.

Food cultivation, missing for all time periods. Agriculture was not practiced in Southeast Oregon.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Evidence for this category might be leather scraps, bow fragments, projectile points, and mountain sheep, antelope, and deer remains.

Food preparation, not well represented. Illustrated by Fort Rock Cave, food preparation includes metates and manos, basketry, hearths, and plant and animal remains.

Games, not well represented. Dart and dice games were used in this area. Fort Rock Cave illustrates this category.

Garbage disposal, not well represented. Refuse, which would preserve well in Southeast Oregon's dry climate, has been found at Fort Rock Cave.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, missing for all time periods. Religious activities might include rock alignments and rock art.

Trail, missing for all time periods. Paths associated with game trails, and trails leading from the Great Basin to the Interior Plateau might exist.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods.

SOUTHWEST

The Southwest is divided into four general cultural regions; the Anasazi, the Mogollon, the Hohokam, and the Patayan subareas. While several cultural subdivisions can be made in all of the areas, only the Anasazi region is further divided. Here, three provinces are defined; the San Juan, Kayenta-Virgin River, and Sevier-Fremont subprovinces. In general, except for the Patayan area, little attention has been paid to the nomadic groups that moved into the Southwest around A.D. 1400.

BLM lands in the southwest have many sites that have not yet been inventoried. Numerous sites which may be of significance in filling deficits were recorded in the 1971 inventories for the Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. A number of these sites are currently being nominated to the National Historic Register. In the San Juan subprovince, the Zuni-Rio Grande Trail in New Mexico might have potential to fill a deficit. The Virgin River - Kayenta Region has several districts which might have significance: The Virgin River, Santa Clara River, Hamblin and Pine Valley, and Little Creek Districts, all in Utah. Numerous potential sites exist in the Sevier-Fremont and Mogollon Region. A number of significant sites are currently being nominated to the register in the Hohokam area, while in the least represented area of the Southwest, the Patayan, sites with potential might include the Black Mountains South, Tula Springs, and Tyson Wash, all in Arizona.

San Juan Anasazi

Beginning with a hunting and gathering life-style, the San Juan Anasazi peoples gradually developed an agricultural economy supplemented by wild plant gathering, and large and small game hunting. The earliest site known in the area is Sandia Cave, which had a possible big game hunting context and may date to 20,000 B.C. With the development of agriculture societies through time, areas within the San Juan drainage became more and more specialized. Two of the better known specialized areas are Mesa Verde National Park and Chaco Canyon National Monument, each of which had a distinct architectural style and social structure. The sedentary life-way continued in this area into historic times. In about A.D. 1400, Athapaskans moved into the area. Their prehistoric hunting, gathering, and semi-agricultural life-way is not yet well understood. (McGregor 1965; Willey: 1966).

The San Juan Anasazi is the best represented cultural/geographical area in the Western United States. The Puebloan culture is illustrated in almost every time period, and in most categories. The Athapaskan Culture in the area is represented by two sites, Frances Canyon and Big Bead Mesa, New Mexico, which cover only the categories of habitational and protectional architecture.

Deficits occur in the following areas and time periods:

Architecture, ceremonial, missing prior to A.D. 700. Ceremonial architecture, which occurs in this area in the form of kivas, was not known in the Southwest prior to about A.D. 700. Pithouses with kiva like features are found before that period, and are represented by Alkali Ridge (A.D. 400-700). Navajo architecture, such as sweat houses or meeting lodges, needs better representation.

Architecture, food storage, missing prior to 100 B.C. Storage cists appeared in the San Juan area at about 100 B.C. Prior to that time, storage features are unknown.

Architecture, habitation, missing prior to 100 B.C. Habitational architecture is rare prior to Basketmaker II times (100 B.C.-A.D. 400). Navajo architecture needs better representation.

Architecture, protection, missing prior to A.D. 400. Placement of dwellings in defensive positions such as in caves or on inaccessible cliff tops was not an early trait in the area, and was probably unimportant in Basketmaker II times. One group of people living in the Largo-Gallina drainage, built complexes of towers and a type of palisade made of upright poles and interlaced brush. The Navajo also built defensive structures.

Art, not well represented prior to A.D. 400. Wooden carvings, some forms of pottery, basketry and weaving, beadwork, and rock art can be included in this category. Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona, and the Manuelito Complex in New Mexico have examples of art during Basketmaker II times.

Campsite, poorly represented. Because of an emphasis on the Anasazi's sedentary life-way, campsites are not often represented. Men on hunting or trading expeditions, and movements of populations might be included in this category. Sandia Cave (pre 7000 B.C.) represents campsites.

Cave, well represented for some time periods. Caves and rockshelters were used as occupation areas at various times. Predominant use of caves as shelters was from A.D. 1100-1500 and in pre A.D. 700 times. No representation of cave use occurs from A.D. 1500-1700. One site illustrates the A.D. 700-1100 period, the Black Rock Site in Arizona (100 B.C.-400 A.D.), Grand Gulch, Utah, (100 B.C.-A.D. 400) and Sandia Cave, New Mexico (pre 7000 B.C.).

Chipping ground, not well represented. Evidence of lithic manufacture is represented by two sites, Chimney Rock (A.D. 900-1100) and McClean Basin Towers (A.D. 1100-1500) in Colorado.

Food collection, well represented for some time periods. In most parts of the San Juan drainage, plant collection was important as a dietary supplement. Specifically mentioned for two A.D. 1500-1700 sites, Lanuna Pueblo, New Mexico, and Walpi, Arizona, the category is adequately represented from A.D. 400-1500. No sites illustrate food collecting prior to A.D. 400, when the activity was most important. Evidence might include digging sticks, carrying baskets, and plant remains.

Religion, missing prior to A.D. 400. Kivas were a major form of religious representation in the area. In pre A.D. 400 times, religious activities are represented possibly by wooden carvings, and some pictographs and petroglyphs.

Trail, not well represented for most time periods. No evidence of late period (A.D. 1500-1700) trails exist. Prior to A.D. 1100, Chaco Canyon National Monument has evidence of trails in the form of roads.

Burial grounds, well represented for all but the earliest time periods. Pre 100 B.C. skeletal remains are not represented.

Plains contact is illustrated by two sites, Taos and Pecos Pueblos in New Mexico (A.D. 1500-1700). Also in this latest time period, the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 involved Taos, Pecos, and the Palace of the Governors in New Mexico. Roads have been found at Chaco Canyon National Monument (A.D. 1100-1500) and trade is represented by a number of sites.

Kayenta-Virgin River Anasazi

The Kayenta and Virgin River Branches were western foci of the Anasazi Culture. The Virgin River drainage is an area of extreme environmental stress, and the Anasazi people did not occupy the region continuously. Although some traits and attributes differed from the San Juan drainage, the basic cultural tradition was similar in both areas (McGregor, 1965: Willey: 1966).

The Kayenta and Virgin River subprovince is represented well in late time, periods and in several categories.

Deficits are in the following time periods and categories:

Architecture, ceremonial, not well represented prior to A.D. 1100. As in the San Juan region, ceremonial architecture first appeared in the area at about A.D. 700. The Paria Plateau Archeological District, Arizona, and Zion National Park, Utah represent the time period from A.D. 700-1100. Square kivas are the primary type of ceremonial architecture.

Architecture, food storage, not well represented prior to A.D. 1100. Storage rooms and slab lined cists are included in this category, which is represented prior to A.D. 1100 by the Paria Plateau Archeological District (100 B.C.-A.D. 1100) and Antelope Cave (A.D. 400-1100) in Arizona. Prior to 100 B.C., food storage architecture is unknown.

Architecture, habitation, missing prior to 100 B.C. Jacal structures were the earliest form of architecture in the area. Architectural types used prior to the 100 B.C. period are not well known.

Architecture, protection, not well represented prior to A.D. 1500. Habitations built in defensible positions such as in caves or on cliff tops are included in this category. Old Oraibi and Navajo National Monument (A.D. 1100-1500) in Arizona illustrate protectional architecture.

Art, missing prior to 100 B.C. The category includes rock art, wooden carvings, and shell and bead ornaments.

Campsite, not well represented. The Paria Plateau Archeological District in Arizona (100 B.C.-A.D. 1700) represents this category.

Cave, not well represented prior to A.D. 400 and after A.D. 1100. Caves and rockshelters were used frequently for occupation areas, Navajo National Monument (A.D. 1100-1700), Arizona, illustrates this category from A.D. 1500-1700. Prior to A.D. 400, two sites have caves, Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling and South Fork Indian Canyon Petroglyphs (100 B.C.-A.D. 400), both in Utah.

Chipping ground, not well represented. Stone tool manufacturing areas are illustrated by the Paria Plateau Archeological District (100 B.C.-A.D. 1700).

Food collection, not well represented prior to A.D. 1100. This important category includes basketry, digging sticks, and plant remains, and is illustrated prior to A.D. 1100 by two sites, Old Oraibi (A.D. 1100-1500) and Paria Plateau Archeological District (100 B.C.-A.D. 1500) in Arizona.

Food cultivation, well represented for all but the earliest time periods. Illustrated by Antelope Cave (A.D. 400-900) and Paria Plateau Archeological District (100 B.C.-A.D. 900), this category includes manos and metates, digging sticks, water conservation features, and plant remains.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Deer were hunted in the Kayenta-Virgin River area. Bone and antler tools, projectile points, arrows, and animal remains testify to the practice of big game hunting. Paria Plateau Archeological District and Old Oraibi illustrate this important activity.

Hunting, small game, not well represented. Old Oraibi, Antelope Cave and the Paria Plateau Archeological District have examples of small game hunting. Rabbits, birds, and rodents were killed and trapped in great numbers. Snares, nets, throwing sticks, fur and feather robes, and animal bones illustrate the practice of small game hunting.

Food preparation, not well represented prior to A.D. 400. Manos and metates, basketry, and hearths are included in this category for the pre A.D. 400 period. Paria Plateau Archeological District, Arizona, and Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling, Utah, (100 B.C.-A.D. 400) illustrate food preparation for that period.

Games, poorly represented. Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling, Utah, (100 B.C.-A.D. 1500) illustrates this category which consists primarily of dart games and gambling devices.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, not well represented prior to A.D. 1100. Paria Plateau Archeological District (100 B.C.-A.D. 100) illustrates religious activities prior to A.D. 1100. Included in this category might be rock art, early forms of kivas, burials with grave goods, and certain carvings or figurines. Paria Plateau Archeological District (100 B.C.-A.D. 1100) illustrates religious activities.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial ground, poorly represented. Skeletal remains are represented by Navajo National Monument. Inhumation was practiced in this area, and remains in protected sites are probably more numerous than is indicated.

Near Flagstaff, Arizona, at the Winona Site (A.D. 1100-1500) a "land rush" is represented, the result of a volcanic eruption that left agriculturally rich ash in the area. A number of Southwestern cultures, including the Anasazi, the Mogollon, and the Hohokam mingled in this area.

Sevier-Fremont Anasazi

The Sevier-Fremont cultures of Utah and Western Colorado appear to have been a synthesis of the Great Basin, Great Plains, and Southwestern cultures. From a big game hunting beginning, the peoples in the area went to a hunting and gathering life-way, and in about A.D. 500, began to practice agriculture. In about A.D. 1400, agriculture disappeared from the area and the historic Ute and Paiute cultures emerged. (Willey: 1966; Wormington: 1955).

The Sevier-Fremont subprovince is fairly well represented in a number of categories. Two sites, Duck Creek Wickiup Village (A.D. 1500-1700) and the Ute Memorial Site (A.D. 900-1700) in Colorado, are Ute Sites.

Deficits occur in the following time periods and categories:

Architecture, ceremonial, poorly represented. Circular stone structures, whose use is unknown, may represent ceremonial architecture. Although rare in the area, and probably not directly related to the Sevier-Fremont culture, kivas have been found and are illustrated at Canyonlands National Park (A.D. 900-1500) in Utah.

Architecture, food storage, not well represented in some time periods. Storage cists were a prominent feature in the area from about A.D. 400-1700. These cists, made of mud plaster covered poles or stone, are located in crevices and rockshelters. Well represented in the late time periods, one site illustrates the A.D. 400-700 period: Miller Creek Archeological District, Colorado.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented. Ute wickiups are found as house circles at Dutch Creek Wiciup Village, Colorado (A.D. 1500-1700). Sevier-Fremont architecture, which includes round and square pithouses, surface Pueblo-like structures, and lean-tos in rockshelters, made of a variety of materials, are illustrated by Anasazi Village, Calf Creek, (A.D. 1100-1500) and Canyonlands National Park (A.D. 900-1500) in Utah. One period, A.D. 1100-1500 is adequately represented.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was not widely used in this area.

Art, missing prior to A.D. 700. This category, consists primarily of rock art, which is difficult to date to early time periods.

Campsite, not well represented. All time periods have at least one illustration of a temporary occupation site. The earliest periods (pre A.D. 400) are represented by Great Sand Dunes National Monument. Miller Creek Archeological District (A.D. 400-1500) and Carrot Men Pictograph Site (A.D. 700-1100) illustrate the Sevier-Fremont Period, while Escalante Canyon Petroglyphs represents the Paiute-Ute phase (A.D. 1500-1700). All of the sites are in Colorado.

Cave, not well represented for all time periods. Caves were a frequently used occupation area in the Fremont-Sevier province. No caves are represented for the A.D. 1500-1700 period. Prior to A.D. 900, Cañon Pintado (A.D. 700-900) and Miller Creek Archeological District (A.D. 400-1100) illustrate this category.

Chipping ground, not well represented for all time periods. Caves were a frequently used occupation area in the Fremont-Sevier province. No caves are represented for the A.D. 1500-1700 period. Prior to A.D. 900, Cañon Pintado (A.D. 700-900) and Miller Creek Archeological District (A.D. 400-1100) illustrate this category.

Chipping ground, not well represented. Stone tool manufacturing areas are illustrated by Miller Creek Archeological District (A.D. 400-1500).

Food collection, not well represented. This category, which includes basketry, net and leather carrying bags, and plant remains, was an important part of subsistence for the Sevier-Fremont area peoples. Dutch Creek Wickiup Village (A.D. 1100-1500), represents the latest time period. Earlier periods are illustrated by Anasazi Village, Utah (A.D. 1100-1500), Miller Creek Archeological District (A.D. 400-1500), and Carrot Men Pictograph Site (A.D. 700-1100) all in Colorado.

Food cultivation, not well represented. Agriculture was practiced in this area from about A.D. 400-1600. Only two sites represent this activity; Anasazi Village, Utah, and Carrot Men Pictograph Site, Colorado. Included in this category are corn, beans, and squash, digging sticks, storage cists, and semi-sedentary village sites.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Included in this category, are projectile points, bison, deer, elk, and sheep remains, leather articles, antler tools, and rock art. Anasazi Village, Utah (A.D. 1100-1500), Dutch Creek Wickiup Village (A.D. 1500-1700), Carrot Men Pictograph Site, (A.D. 1700-1100), and Great Sand Dunes National Monument (pre A.D. 400), in Colorado, illustrate big game hunting.

Hunting, small game, poorly represented. A very important part of the economy, small game hunting, which includes snares, nets, fur robes, and animal remains, is illustrated by Dutch Creek Wickiup Village, (A.D. 1500-1700), the Carrot Men Pictograph Site, (A.D. 700-1100), in Colorado, and Anasazi Village (A.D. 1100-1500), Utah.

Food preparation, not well represented. Manos and metates, basketry, skinning tools, and hearths are included in this category which is represented by Dutch Creek Wickiup Village and Miller Creek Archeological District.

Games, missing for all time periods. Smooth stone balls and rectangular gaming pieces were used in this area.

Garbage disposal, missing for all time periods.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, poorly represented. Rock art and stone circles are types of religious activities. Escalante Canyon Petroglyphs, Colorado (A.D. 1500-1700) illustrate this category.

Trail, poorly represented. Escalante Canyon Petroglyphs and the Great Sand Dunes National Monument have trails.

Burial grounds, missing for all time periods. The people in this area practiced inhumation.

Mogollon

The Mogollon area, whose earliest prehistoric cultures practiced hunting and gathering, was one of the first areas in the United States to have agriculture. Corn cobs, found in Bat Cave, New Mexico, have been dated to between 4000 and 3500 B.C. The Mogollon culture, which began about 200 B.C., continued up to the 1400s, the people practicing a life-way which combined agriculture and hunting and gathering. A Puebloan-like culture, the Sinagua, occupied parts of the Mogollon area from about A.D. 500 to 1200. Apaches entered the area at about A.D. 1400, but are not represented by any prehistoric sites (McGregor: 1965; Willey: 1966).

Representation in this area covers a number of categories, but not all of the time periods.

Deficits occur in the following time periods and categories.

Architecture, ceremonial, poorly represented. The Point of Pines Sites in Arizona (2000 B.C.-A.D. 1400) and Woodrow Ruin (A.D. 400-1100), New Mexico, illustrate ceremonial architecture. Kivas occur at a very early time in this area, and are probably better represented than is indicated here.

Architecture, food storage, poorly represented. Included in this category are bell shaped pits outside of dwellings, as well as wall niches and sub-floor pits inside of houses. Although Kinishba Ruins (A.D. 1000-1400) Arizona, and Woodrow Ruin, New Mexico (A.D. 400-1100) are the only sites listed, other protected sites are likely to have food storage architecture.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented prior to A.D. 400. Large, circular pithouses were the primary form of habitational architecture prior to A.D. 400. They contained central support posts, fire and storage pits. Walnut Canyon National Monument (100 B.C.-A.D. 400) and Point of Pines (2000 B.C.-A.D. 400) illustrate this category prior to A.D. 400.

Architecture, protection, poorly represented. Walnut Canyon National Monument (100 B.C.-A.D. 1400) represents protectional architecture. Dwellings built in inaccessible areas such as caves or cliff tops are included in this category.

Art, not well represented prior to A.D. 600. Represented by Point of Pines, Arizona (2000 B.C.-A.D. 600) and Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico (100 B.C.-A.D. 600), this category includes rock art, pottery forms such as Mimbres ware, and shell ornaments.

Campsite, poorly represented. Campsites are illustrated by two sites, San Jose, Arizona (A.D. 1000-1400), and Bat Cave, New Mexico (5000-2000 B.C.).

Cave, not well represented. Caves were used as occupation areas during all time periods. Several sites illustrate this category: Carlsbad Caverns National Park (100 B.C.-A.D. 1400), Midway Canyon, Arizona (100 B.C.-A.D. 600), Agonino and Dry Caves (2000 B.C.-A.D. 400), Feather Cave (2000-100 B.C.), and Bat Cave (5000-2000 B.C.) all in New Mexico.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, not well represented. Food collection played an important part in the Mogollon people's diet in all time periods. Evidence of this activity includes net and leather carrying bags, mortars, pestles, baskets, and plant remains. Woodrow Ruin (A.D. 400-1400) and Carlsbad Caverns National Park (100 B.C.-A.D. 1400), both in New Mexico, illustrate this category.

Food cultivation, not well represented prior to A.D. 400. Incipient agriculture began in the Mogollon area about 4000 B.C., and was practiced up until the dissipation of the Mogollon culture in the A.D. 1400s. Digging sticks, water conservation features such as diversion dams and terraces, manos, metates, and evidence of corn, beans, squash and cotton indicate agriculture. The earliest representation in the area is at Bat Cave, New Mexico (5000-2000 B.C.). Point of Pines (1000 B.C.-A.D. 400) and Walnut Canyon National Monument (100 B.C.-A.D. 400) also represent this category.

Hunting, big game, poorly represented. Leather articles, bone tools, projectile points, and animal remains are all indications of big game hunting. Although Bat Cave, New Mexico (5000-2000 B.C.) is the only listed site, other protected sites probably have evidence of big game hunting.

Hunting, small game, missing for all time periods. Evidence, including nets, snares, fur and feather robes, and animal bones, most likely exists at a number of protected sites.

Games, missing for all time periods. Gambling devices were used in this area.

Garbage disposal, not well represented prior to 100 B.C. Refuse, concentrations were found at Point of Pines, Arizona (2000-100 B.C.) and Bat Cave, New Mexico (5000 B.C.-2000 B.C.).

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, not well represented prior to A.D. 1000. Kivas, some rock art, some pottery forms, and burial practices, are included in this category, which is represented by Point of Pines, Arizona (2000 B.C.-A.D. 1400), and Woodrow Ruin, New Mexico (A.D. 400-1100).

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial grounds, poorly represented. Kwigleyekia, New Mexico (A.D. 1000-1400) illustrate this category. Both inhumation and cremation were practiced in this area.

Hohokam

The earliest inhabitants of Southern Arizona were mammoth hunters. Following the big game hunting period, a hunting and gathering tradition was practiced. Agriculture began in the area sometime before 300 B.C. Two cultural divisions can be seen in the Hohokam Culture. Along the Gila and Salt Rivers, Riverine peoples practiced intensive agriculture. To the south, the Desert Hohokam adapted themselves to a harsher environment. Occupying the northern sections of the Hohokam area were two

Puebloan cultures, the Sinagua and the Salado. The Salado eventually merged with the Hohokam. Around A.D. 1450, the distinct attributes of the Hohokam culture disappeared (McGregor: 1965; Willey: 1966).

A number of sites represent the variety of cultures to be found in this subarea. Several categories and time periods are illustrated by one or more of the cultures.

Deficits occur in the following time periods and categories:

Architecture, ceremonial, not well represented prior to A.D. 900. Snake-town, Arizona (100 B.C.-A.D. 900) has early examples of possible ceremonial architecture in large, square dwellings, built in shallow pits, with wattle and daub walls and central post supports. Other types of ceremonial architecture include plastered platform mounds and ballcourts.

Architecture, food storage, not well represented. Not present to any great extent in the Hohokam cultures, food storage architecture is represented by two Puebloan-like sites, Tonto and Tuzigoot National Monuments (A.D. 1100-1400). Walled off areas within rooms, and niches and crevices in cliff walls were used as storage areas.

Architecture, habitation, not well represented prior to A.D. 900. Dating from 300 B.C. to A.D. 900, Snaketown's oval to square, jacal walled houses, built in shallow pits, are typical of this area's early habitational architecture.

Architecture, protection, not well represented prior to A.D. 900. Protectional architecture was not used in the Hohokam area prior to A.D. 900. Compound walls, or dwellings in caves and on hilltops are included in this category, which is represented from A.D. 900-1100 by Casa Grande Ruins National Monument.

Art, not well represented prior to A.D. 900. In addition to rock art, carved and etched shell, carved stone, pottery, and mosaic inlay can be included in this category. Snaketown (300 B.C.-A.D. 900) has examples of art.

Campsite, poorly represented. Temporary occupational areas are illustrated by Ventana Cave (all time periods) and the Lehner Mammoth Site (pre 7000 B.C.). Several campsites, related to hunting or trade, have been investigated but are not protected.

Cave, not well represented. Caves and rock shelters were often used in this subarea. Ventana Caves (all time periods) and Dripping Springs Archeological Site (A.D. 900-1400) illustrate this category.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, not well represented prior to A.D. 1100. Basketry, collecting implements such as saguaro sticks, mortars, and pestles are included in this category. Prior to A.D. 1100, food collection is represented by Snaketown (300 B.C.-A.D. 1100), Ventana Cave (all time periods) and Double Adobe (7000-5000 B.C.).

Food cultivation, not well represented prior to A.D. 900. Agriculture, evidence for which includes canals, water diversion features, rocklined garden plots, digging sticks, and plant remains is represented prior to A.D. 900 by Snaketown (300 B.C.-A.D. 900).

Hunting, big game, not well represented. The earliest periods (pre 5000 B.C.) have evidence of big game hunting at three sites: Double Adobe (7000-5000 B.C.), the Lehner Mammoth Site and Ventana Cave (pre 7000 B.C.). Included in this category are mammoth bison, deer and bighorn sheep remains, atlatls, bows and arrows, and projectile points.

Hunting, small game, poorly represented. Although only one site, Double Adobe, is listed, other protected sites probably have evidence of small game hunting in the form of projectile points, snares, nets and animal remains.

Food preparation, not well represented prior to A.D. 900. Roasting pits, hearths, manos and metates, pottery, and basketry are included in this category, which is represented prior to A.D. 900 by Snaketown (300 B.C.-A.D. 900), Ventana Cave (all time periods), Double Adobe (7000-5000 B.C.) and the Lehner Mammoth Site (pre 7000 B.C.).

Games, not well represented prior to A.D. 900. Ball courts are the primary evidence of games in this area. Snaketown (A.D. 550-900) has the earliest known ballcourt. Early types of games are not known.

Garbage disposal, not well represented prior to A.D. 900. Trash mounds covered with caliche plaster were used by the Riverine Hohokam. In other areas, refuse is found in heaps or scattered through occupation areas. Before A.D. 900, Ventana Cave (all time periods) and Snaketown (300 B.C.-A.D. 900) represent this category.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, not well represented prior to A.D. 900. Plastered dance platforms (mounds), ballcourts, crematory areas, and burial practices are included in this category. From 300 B.C. to A.D. 900, Snaketown illustrates religious activities.

Trail, missing prior to A.D. 900. Trail systems were well marked and extensive in the Desert Hohokam area. Most trails, because of difficulty in dating them, would be associated with later time periods.

Burial ground, not well represented prior to A.D. 1100. The Gatlin Site (A.D. 900-1100) and Snaketown (300 B.C.-A.D. 1100) illustrate this category.

Inhumation was practiced in all parts of the Hohokam subarea during some time periods, while cremation was prevalent in most Hohokam cultural zones.

The Hohokam and Puebloan cultures colonized sites such as Winona Ruin and Wupatki National Monument during the land rush following the eruption of Sunset Crater in the late 1000s. The Hohokam were influenced by Mexican cultures in many ways.

Patayan

From Desert Culture beginnings, the peoples in the Patayan area gradually developed an economy based equally and seasonally on hunting, gathering, and flood water farming. This pattern continued into historic times. (Willey: 1966, McGregor: 1965).

The Patayan subarea is represented by only four sites, the Blythe and Ripley Intaglios in Arizona, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nevada, and Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. These sites illustrate a number of categories and time periods.

Deficits occur in the following time periods and categories.

Architecture, ceremonial, food storage, protection, missing for all time periods. These types of architecture were not prevalent in the Patayan subarea.

Architecture, habitation, poorly represented. Pole and brush shelters, the remains of which are oval circles of rock, jacal walled structures, some stone masonry dwellings, and perhaps "sleeping circles" can be included in this category. Grand Canyon National Park (A.D. 675-1500) has examples of habitational architecture.

Art, not well represented prior to A.D. 1500. Pictographs, petroglyphs, intaglios, and split twig figurines are art forms. Prior to A.D. 1500, this category is represented by Lake Mead National Recreation area, and Grand Canyon National Park.

Campsite, poorly represented. Lake Mead National Recreation Area is the only example of a temporary habitation area.

Cave, poorly represented. Caves were often used as shelter in this area, especially during earlier time periods. Grand Canyon National Park has cave sites.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food collection, poorly represented. Grand Canyon National Park (700 B.C.-A.D. 1500) is the only representation of this important category which includes mortars, pestles, basketry, and plant remains.

Food cultivation, poorly represented. Included in this category are digging sticks, water diversion features, and plant remains. Grand Canyon National Park (A.D. 675-1500) has evidence of agriculture.

Hunting, big game, not well represented. Rock art, twig figurines, hunting equipment, and animal remains indicate big game hunting. Representing this category are two sites, Lake Mead National Recreation Area (all time periods) and Grand Canyon National Park (7000 B.C.-A.D. 675).

Hunting, small game, missing for all time periods. Snares, nets, small projectile points, and animal remains are included in this category.

Food preparation, missing for all time periods. Milling stones, basketry, and plant remains illustrate food preparation.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, poorly represented. Lake Mead National Recreation Area illustrates refuse deposition.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, poorly represented. Burial practices, certain intaglios, and rock art might be included in this category. Split twig figurines, found in the Grand Canyon (7000 B.C.-A.D. 675) are thought to represent religious activities.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods. Cremation was practiced in the Patayan subarea.

TEXAS

As the BLM owns no land in Texas, this section is included as an overview of the cultural representation in that state. Lower Texas is divided into the following subareas: Southwest, Texas Coast, Central and the Great Bend.

Lower Texas, prehistorically, was characterized by a hunting and food collecting culture. In some places, such as the Great Bend subarea, prior to 5000 B.C. big game hunting occurred. Along the Texas Coast, fish and shellfish provided the mainstay in the diet, while inland, small game and plant foods were used. The prehistoric inhabitants of Southwest Texas and the Texas Coast did not practice agriculture. The Central Texas subarea was a transition zone between the Texas Coast and the Southwest Texas and the Southern Plains subarea. During later time periods, evidence of trade with the Southwest is found in the Great Bend subarea.

Southwest Texas and the Texas Coast have no preserved sites in any category.

Central Texas has deficits in the following categories and time periods:

Architecture, ceremonial, not well represented for any time period. Temple mounds in northeastern Texas are the primary types of ceremonial architecture. The Westerman Mound (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) and the George C. Davis Site (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1200) illustrate this category.

Architecture, food storage, missing for all time periods. Except in peripheral agricultural areas, food storage would not be expected.

Architecture, habitation, poorly represented. The George C. Davis Site (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1200) is the only example of habitational architecture.

Architecture, protection, missing for all time periods. Protectional architecture was not used in this part of the Western United States.

Art, poorly represented. Found primarily in the form of pictographs and petroglyphs, this category is represented by two sites, the Point Rock Indian Pictographs (A.D. 1200-1700) and the George C. Davis Site (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1200).

Campsite, not well represented for any time period. One site, dating prior to A.D. 1200, illustrates a campsite, the Levi Rock Shelter.

Cave, not well represented. Levi Rockshelter is the sole example of a cave or rock shelter.

Chipping ground, poorly represented. The Foy Steadman Site, which dates before A.D. 1200, represents a lithic workshop.

Food collection, poorly represented. Food collection, an important category in the culture history of the area, is represented by only one site, the George C. Davis Site (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1200).

Food cultivation, not well represented. The prehistoric inhabitants of northeastern Texas practiced agriculture. Two sites illustrate this category, Westerman Mound (A.D. 1200-1700) and the George C. Davis Site (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1200).

Hunting, big game, not well represented. This category is minimally represented by two sites, Westerman Mound (A.D. 1200-1700) and the Foy Steadman Site (pre-A.D. 1200).

Hunting, small game, poorly represented. Westerman Mound (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) is the only example of this important category.

Food preparation, poorly represented. This category, which would include milling stones, mortars and pestles, is illustrated only by the Foy Steadman Site, which dates before 5000 B.C.

Games, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, not well represented. Refuse heaps and mounds are illustrated by two sites: the Westerman Mound (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) and the Levi Rockshelter (pre A.D. 1200).

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, not well represented. Religious activities, in the form of burial and temple mounds, are represented by the Westerman Mound (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700) and the George C. Davis Site (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1200).

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Great Bend

Architecture, ceremonial, missing for all time periods. Ceremonial architecture was not used in this area.

Campsites, not well represented. Campsites would be expectedly numerous in this area, because of the nomadic life-way of the people. Two archeological areas have campsites, Mile Canyon and Lower Pecos Canyon. Both areas cover all time periods.

Chipping ground, missing for all time periods.

Food cultivation, missing for all time period. Agriculture was not practiced to any great extent in this subarea.

Food collection, not well represented at any time period. One site, Lower Pecos Canyon, represents this important activity.

Hunting, small game, not well represented. As an important part of the subsistence base of the prehistoric peoples in the area, small game hunting should be better represented. Two areas are examples for all time periods in this category; Seminole Canyon and Lower Pecos Canyon.

Food preparation, not well represented. Mile Canyon Archeological Area has the only specified example of food preparation.

Game, missing for all time periods.

Garbage disposal, not well represented. Refuse deposits are specifically represented by two areas, Seminole Canyon and Lower Pecos Canyon.

Quarry, missing for all time periods.

Religion, not well represented. Religious activities are illustrated by Seminole Canyon and Lower Pecos Canyon.

Trail, missing for all time periods.

Burial ground, missing for all time periods.

Early sites are represented by three areas: Lower Pecos Canyon (10,000 B.C.), Mile Canyon (7000 B.C.) and Seminole Canyon (8,000 B.C.).

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PLAINS - Northwestern (continued)

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Blackfoot-Crow	AD 1500-500 BC Plains Village	500-4000 BC McKean	4000-7000 BC Eden Scottsbluff	7000-8000 BC Agate Basin	8000 BC Folsom
Hunting - big game	Medicine Lodge Creek <u>S</u> Vore Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Wardell Buffalo Trap <u>B</u> Inyan Kara Mtns <u>F</u> Pictograph Cave <u>S</u> Big Goose Creek <u>F</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Garrett Allen Site <u>B</u> Lolo Trail <u>F</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Glenrock Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Little Mtn. Complex <u>B</u>	Wardell Buffalo Ulm Pishkun <u>S</u> Wahkpa Chu'gn <u>C</u> Big Goose Creek <u>P</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Garrett Allen Site <u>B</u> Medicine Lodge Creek <u>S</u> Vore Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Inyan Kara Mtns <u>F</u> Glenrock buffalo Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Pictograph Cave <u>S</u>	Medicine Lodge Creek <u>S</u> Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Garrett Allen Site <u>B</u> Pictograph Cave <u>S</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Garrett Allen Site <u>B</u>	Hornor Site <u>P</u> Casper Buffalo Trap <u>F</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u>	Agate Basin <u>P</u> Casper Buffalo Trap <u>F</u>	Agate Basin <u>P</u> Casper Buffalo Trap <u>F</u>
Hunting - small game	Inyan Kara Mtns <u>F</u> Pictograph Cave <u>S</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Medicine Lodge Creek <u>S</u>	Inyan Kara Mtns <u>F</u> Pictograph Cave <u>S</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Medicine Lodge Creek <u>S</u>	Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Pictograph Cave <u>S</u> Medicine Lodge Creek <u>S</u>	Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u>	Agate Basin <u>P</u> Casper Buffalo Trap <u>F</u>	Agate Basin <u>P</u> Casper Buffalo Trap <u>F</u>
Food Preparation	Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Garrett Allen Site <u>B</u> Vore Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Wardell Buffalo Trap <u>B</u> Big Goose Creek <u>B</u> Glen Rock Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Little Mtn. Complex <u>B</u> Fine Spring <u>B</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u>	Pictograph Cave <u>S</u> Garrett Allen Site <u>B</u> Wardell Buffalo Trap <u>B</u> Ulm Pishkun <u>S</u> Wahkpa Chu'gn <u>C</u> Glenrock Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Big Goose Creek <u>P</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Vore Buffalo Jump <u>S</u>	Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Garrett Allen Site <u>B</u>	Casper Buffalo Trap <u>P</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u>	Agate Basin <u>P</u> Casper Buffalo Trap <u>F</u>	Agate Basin <u>P</u> Casper Buffalo Trap <u>F</u>
Games	Pictograph Cave <u>S</u>	Pictograph Cave <u>S</u>				
Garbage disposal	Pictograph Cave <u>S</u>	Pictograph Cave <u>S</u> Pishkun <u>S</u> Wahkpa Chu'gn <u>C</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u>	Pictograph Cave <u>S</u>			
Quarry	Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Pine Spring <u>B</u> Obsidian Cliff <u>N</u>	Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Deadman Butte <u>B</u> Obsidian Cliff <u>N</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u>	Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Obsidian Cliff <u>N</u>			

Ownership of Site:

S - State

P - Private

M - Municipal

C - County

N - NPS

F - USFS

I - Indian

O - Other Federal

B - BLM

PLAINS - Northwestern (Continued)

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Blackfoot-Crow	AD 1500-500 BC Plains Village I	500-4000 BC McKean	4000-7000 BC Eden Scottsbluff	7000-8000 BC Agate Basin	8000 BC Folsom
Religion	Medicine Wheel <u>B</u> Inyan Kara Mtns <u>F</u> Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u>	Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Inyan Kara Mtns <u>F</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u>	Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Dead Indian Campsite <u>F</u>			
Trail	Denijon Flat <u>B</u> Lolo Trail <u>F</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Yellowstone NP <u>N</u>	Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Yellowstone NP <u>N</u> Denijohn Flat <u>B</u>	Little Mtn Complex <u>B</u> Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u>			
Burial Ground	Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u>	Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u>	Madison Buffalo Jump <u>S</u>			
Other	Hunting Architecture Big Goose Creek <u>F</u> Glen Rock Buffalo Jump <u>S</u> Wardell Buffalo Trap <u>B</u>					
Site Ownership	S - State P - Private M - Municipal	C - County N - NPS F - USFS	I - Indian O - Other Federal B - BLM			

PLAINS - Middle Missouri

Site Type	AD-1700 - 1600 Arikara Mandan	AD 1600-1200 Araberger	AD 1200-100 Over	AD 1000-1 Cord Roughened Pottery	AD 1- Pre-ceramic
Architecture Ceremonial	Hagen Site <u>P</u>		Mitchell Site <u>M</u>	Ft. Thompson Mounds <u>P</u>	
Architecture Food Storage	Hagen Site <u>P</u>				
Architecture Habitation	Slant Indian Village <u>S</u> Hagen Site <u>P</u> Big Hidatsa Village Site <u>P</u> Crow Creek Site <u>O</u> Langdeau Site <u>P</u> Huff State Historical Site <u>S</u>	Crow Creek Site <u>O</u> Holstad Village <u>O</u> Araberger Site <u>P</u> Langdeau Site <u>P</u> Huff State Historical Site <u>S</u>	Mitchell Site <u>M</u> Bloom Site <u>P</u>		
Architecture Protection	Big Hidatsa Village Site <u>P</u> Crow Creek Site <u>S</u> Huff State Historical Site <u>S</u>	Crow Creek Site <u>O</u> Holstad Village <u>O</u> Araberger Site <u>S/P</u> Huff State Historical Site <u>S</u>	Mitchell Site <u>P</u> Bloom Site <u>P</u>		
Art		Araberger Site <u>S</u> <u>P</u>			
Campsite					
Cave					
Chipping Ground					
Food Collection		Holstad Village <u>O</u>		Ft. Thompson Mounds <u>P</u>	
Food Cultivation	Hagen Site <u>P</u> Slant Indian Village <u>S</u>				
Hunting - Big Game	Hagen Site <u>P</u> Big Hidatsa Village Site <u>P</u> Slant Indian Village <u>S</u>	Holstad Village <u>O</u>		Ft. Thompson Mounds <u>P</u>	
Hunting - Small Game	Big Hidatsa Village Site <u>P</u> Slant Indian Village <u>S</u>	Holstad Village <u>O</u>			
Food Preparation					
Games					
Garbage Disposal	Hagen Site <u>P</u>	Holstad Village <u>O</u>			
Quarry	Crowley Flint Quarry <u>S</u>	Crowley Flint Quarry <u>S</u>	Crowley Flint <u>S</u>	Crowley Flint Quarry <u>S</u>	

Ownership of Sites:

S - State
P - Private
M - Municipal

C - County
N - National Park Service
F - USFS

I - Indian
O - Other Federal
B - BLM

PLAINS - Middle Missouri (Continued)

SITE TYPE	AD-1700 - 1600 Arikara Nandan	AD 1600-1200 Arsbergct	AD 1200-100 Over	AD 1000-1 Cord Roughened Pottery	AD 1- Pre-ceramic
Religion	Hagen Site <u>P</u> Bear Butte Writing Rock <u>S</u> Medicine Rock <u>S</u>	Writing Rock <u>S</u> Medicine Rock <u>S</u>			
Trail					
Burial Ground	Hagen Site <u>P</u>		Mitchell Site <u>M</u> Blooms Site <u>P</u>		Ft. Thompson Mounds <u>P</u>
Other	Acculturation Big Hidatsa Village Site <u>P</u>	Plains Life Badlands Nat. Monument <u>M</u>	Environmental Adjustment Mitchell Site <u>P</u>		
Ownership of Sites:	S - State P - Private M - Municipal	C - County N - National Park Service F - USFS	I - Indian O - Other Federal B - BLM		

PLAINS - Northeastern

Site Type	AD 1700-1400 Siouan Tribes	AD 1400-1000 Mill Creek	AD 1000-250 Nutimik	AD 250-1 Anderson	AD 1-4000 BC Lorrer Whiteshell
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Architecture Ceremonial			Sherman Park Mounds <u>M</u>		
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Architecture
Food Storage

Architecture Habitation	Ward Indian Village <u>M</u> Menoken Village <u>S</u> Menoken State <u>S</u> Double Ditch <u>S</u> Molander State <u>S</u> Fort Clark <u>S</u>
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Architecture Protection	Ward Indian Village <u>M</u> Menoken Village <u>S</u> Menoken State <u>S</u> Double Ditch <u>S</u> Molander State <u>S</u>
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Art

Campsite

Cave

Chipping Ground

Food Collection

Food Cultivation	Menoken Village <u>S</u>
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Hunting - Big Game

Hunting - Small Game

Food Preparation

Games

Garbage Disposal	Menoken Village <u>S</u> Double Ditch <u>S</u>
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Quarry

Religion	Standing Rock <u>S</u>	Sherman Park Mounds <u>M</u>
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Trail

Burial Ground		Sherman Park Mounds <u>M</u>
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Other

Ownership of Site:	S - State	C - County	I - Indian
	P - Private	N - National Park Service	O - Other
	M - Municipal	F - US Forest Service	B - Blm

PLAINS - Southern

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Kiowa Comanche	AD 1500-1000 Antelope Creek Woshita, Custer Henrietta	AD 1000-4000 BC Edwards Plateau	4000-6000 BC Portales	6000-8000 Plainview	8000-9000 BC Polson	9000 BC - Clovis
Architecture Ceremonial	Tobias-Thompson <u>P</u>	Spiro Mounds <u>S</u>					
Architecture Food Storage		Buresh Site <u>P</u>					
Architecture Habitat	Tobias-Thompson <u>P</u> Deer Creek <u>O</u> El Cuartelejo <u>P</u>	Buresh Site <u>P</u> Spiro Mounds <u>S</u> Stamper Site <u>P</u> McLemore Site <u>P</u> Landergerin Mesa <u>P</u> Harrell Site <u>P</u> Infinity Site <u>O</u> Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Infinity Site <u>O</u>				
Architecture Protection							
Art	Tobias-Thompson <u>P</u> Black Mesa <u>S</u> El Cuartelejo <u>P</u>	Infinity Site <u>O</u> Buresh Site <u>P</u> Spiro Mounds <u>S</u> McLemore Site <u>P</u> Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u> Black Mesa <u>S</u>	Infinity Site <u>O</u>				
Campsite							
Cave							
Chipping Ground							
Food Collection	Tobias-Thompson <u>P</u>	Buresh Site <u>P</u> Spiro Mounds <u>S</u>					
Food Cultivation	El Cuartelejo <u>P</u>	McLemore Site <u>P</u> Harrell Site <u>P</u> Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u> Landergerin Mesa <u>P</u> Spiro Mounds <u>S</u>					
Hunting Big Game	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Blackwater Draw Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Blackwater Draw Site Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Plainview Site <u>P</u> Lubbock Lake <u>N</u> Blackwater Draw Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Anderson Basin <u>S</u> Polson Site <u>S</u> Lubbock Lake <u>M</u> Blackwater Draw Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Anderson Basin <u>S</u> Polson Site <u>S</u> Blackwater Draw Lubbock Lake <u>M</u> Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>
Hunting Small Game	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>

PLAINS - Southern (Continued)

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Kiowa Comanche	AD 1500-1000 Antelope Creek Woshita, Custer Henrietta	AD 1000-4000 BC Edwards Plateau	4000-6000 BC Portales	6000-8000 Plainview	8000-9000 BC Folsom	9000BC - Clovis
Food Preparation	El Cuartelejo <u>P</u>	Spiro Mounds <u>S</u> McLenore Site <u>P</u> Infinity Site <u>Q</u>	Infinity Site <u>Q</u>				
Games							
Garbage Disposal	Deer Creek <u>Q</u>	Buresh Site <u>P</u> Spiro Mounds <u>S</u> McLenore Site <u>P</u> Landergin Mesa <u>P</u> Infinity Site <u>Q</u>	Infinity Site <u>Q</u>				
Quarry	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>	Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u>
Religion1	Tobias-Thompson <u>P</u>	Spiro Mounds <u>S</u>					
Trail							
Burial Ground		Infinity Site <u>Q</u>	Infinity Site <u>Q</u>				
Other	El Cuartelejo <u>P</u> (Pueblo Ruin)	Stamper Site <u>P</u> (related to Pueblos) (Plains Tradition with architecture) Landergin Mesa <u>P</u> (Pueblo Limestone Architecture) Alibates Flint Quarry <u>N</u> Spiro Mounds <u>S</u> (Caddoan Culture)				Extinct Bison Hunting Anderson Basin <u>S</u> Folsom Site <u>S</u>	Mammoth Hunting Anderson Basin <u>S</u>
Ownership of Sites:	S - State P - Private M - Municipal	C - County N - NPS F - USFS	I - Indian O - Other Federal B - BIM				

PLAINS - Central

Site Type	AD 1700-1650 Pawnee, Omaha	AD 1650-1600 Dismal River	AD 1600-1300 Lower Loup	AD 1300-1000 Nebraska Upper Republican	AD 1000-250 Losee Creek
Architecture Ceremonial					
Architecture Food Storage	Wright Site P Ponca Fort P Pawnee Indian Village P	Wright Site P Schuyler Site P	Wright Site P Schuyler Site P	Indian Burial Pit P	Fey Site P Indian Burial Pit P
Architecture Habitation	Humphrey Site P Pawnee Indian Village S Pike Pawnee Village P Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Ponca Fort P Lovett Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Lovett Site P Humphrey Site P	Theodore Davis P Leroy Site P Crow Creek D Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Schuyler Site P	Indian Burial Pit P Whiteford Site P Coufal Site P Crow Creek D Ash Hollow Cave P Kelso Site P Theodore Davis P	Schultz Site P Ash Hollow Cave P Kelso Site P Fey Site P Indian Burial Site P Whiteford Site P Trowbridge Site P
Architecture Protection	Wright Site P Ponca Fort P	Wright Site P	Crow Creek D Wright Site P	Crow Creek D	
Art	Wright Site P Ponca Fort P	Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Inscription Rock S	Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Theodore Davis P Inscription Rock S	Coufal Site P Kelso Site P Theodore Davis P Indian Burial Pit P	Kelso Site P Fey Site P Indian Burial Pit P
Campsite					
Cave	Ash Hollow Cave P	Ash Hollow Cave P	Ash Hollow Cave P	Ash Hollow Cave P	Ash Hollow Cave P
Chipping Ground			Nebraska Flint Quarries P	Nebraska Flint Quarries P	Nebraska Flint Quarries P
Food Collection	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Theodore Davis P	Coufal Site P Ash Hollow Cave P Kelso Site P Theodore Davis P	Schultz Site P Ash Hollow Cave P Kelso Site P
Food Cultivation	Wright Site P Ponca Fort P Lovett Site P Humphrey Site P Pawnee Indian Village S	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Lovett Site P Humphrey Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Theodore Davis P	Theodore Davis P Indian Burial Pit P Whiteford Site P	Indian Burial Pit P Whiteford Site P
Hunting Big Game	Pawnee Indian Village S Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Ponca Fort P Lovett Site P Humphrey Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Lovett Site P Humphrey Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Theodore Davis P	Ash Hollow Cave P Coufal Site P Kelso Site P Theodore Davis P Indian Burial Pit P	Ash Hollow Cave P Schultz Site P Kelso Site P Fey Site P Indian Burial Pit P
Hunting Small Game	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Ponca Fort P Lovett Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Lovett Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Theodore Davis P	Coufal Site P Ash Hollow Cave P Kelso Site P Indian Burial Pit P Theodore Davis P	Schultz Site P Ash Hollow Cave P Kelso Site P Indian Burial Pit P
Food Preparation	Wright Site P Ponca Fort P Lovett Site P Humphrey Site P	Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Lovett Site P Humphrey Site P	Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Theodore Davis P	Coufal Site P Kelso Site P Theodore Davis P	Kelso Site P Fey Site P
Ownership of Site:	S - State P - Private M - Municipal	C - County N - National Park Service F - U. S. Forest Service	I - Indian D - Other B - BLM		

PLAINS - Central (Continued)

Site Type	AD 1700-1650 Pawnee, Omah	AD 1650-1600 Dismal River	AD 1600-1300 Lower Loup	AD 1300-1000 Nebraska Upper Republican	AD 1000-250 Loseke Creek
Games					
Garbage Disposal	Wright Site P Lovett Site P	Wright Site P Lovett Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Leary Site P Wright Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Coulaf Site P	Ash Hollow Cave P Schultz Site P Trowbridge Site P
Quarry			Nehawka Flint Quarries P	Nehawka Flint Quarries P	Nehawka Flint Quarries P
Religion				Indian Burial Pit P Whiteford Site P	Indian Burial Pit P Whiteford Site P
Trail	Ute Trail N	Ute Trail N	Ute Trail N	Ute Trail N	
Burial Ground	Wright Site P	Wright Site P Schuyler Site P	Wright Site P Schuyler Site P Leary Site	Indian Burial Pit P Whiteford Site P	Indian Burial Pit P Whiteford Site P
Other	Pawnee Rock S (Tribal council meeting place)	Pawnee Rock S	Pawnee Rock S		

Ownership of Site: S - State C - County I - Indian
P - Private N - National Park Service O - Other
M - Municipal F - US Forest Service B - BLM

PLAINS - Central (Continued)

Site Type	AD 250-1 Hopewell Kemmer	AD-1 - 4000BC Signal Butte I	4000 - 5000 BC Logan Creek	5000 - 7000 BC Simonsen	5000 - 8000 BC Lime Creek	8000 - 9000 BC Polson	9000 BC Dent
Architecture Ceremonial							
Architecture Food Storage		Signal Butte <u>P</u>	Logan Creek <u>P</u>				
Architecture Habitation	Troubridge Site <u>P</u> Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u> Kelso Site <u>P</u>	Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u>	Logan Creek <u>P</u>				
Architecture Protection							
Art	Kelso Site <u>P</u>						
Campsite		William Young Site <u>Q</u>				Lindenmeier Site <u>P</u>	
Cave	Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u>	Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u>					
Chipping Ground	Nehawka Flint Quarries <u>P</u>	Nehawka Flint Quarries <u>P</u>		Hudson-Meng Site <u>P</u>			
Food Collection	Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u> Kelso Site <u>P</u>	Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u> Signal Butte <u>P</u>					
Food Cultivation							
Hunting Big Game	Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u> Kelso Site <u>P</u>	Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u> Signal Butte <u>P</u> William Young Site <u>Q</u>	Logan Creek <u>P</u>	Hudson-Meng Site <u>P</u>		Lindenmeier Site <u>P</u>	Lindenmeier Site <u>P</u>
Hunting Small Game	Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u> Kelso Site <u>P</u>	William Young Site <u>Q</u> Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u> Signal Butte <u>P</u>	Logan Creek <u>P</u>			Lindenmeier Site <u>P</u>	Lindenmeier Site <u>P</u>
Food Preparation	Kelso Site <u>P</u>	Signal Butte <u>P</u>	Logan Creek <u>P</u>	Hudson-Meng Site <u>P</u>		Lindenmeier Site <u>P</u>	
Games							
Garbage Disposal	Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u> Troubridge Site <u>P</u>	Gilmore, Walker <u>P</u> Ash Hollow Cave <u>P</u> Signal Butte <u>P</u>				Lindenmeier Site <u>P</u>	
Quarry	Nehawka Flint Quarries <u>P</u>	Nehawka Flint Quarries <u>P</u> Signal Butte <u>P</u>					
Religion							
Trail							
Burial Ground		Lansing Man Site <u>P</u>					
Other							

Ownership of Site:

S - State
P - Private
M - Municipal

C - County
N - National Park Service
F - U.S. Forest Service

I - Indian
O - Other
B - BIM

INTERIOR PLATEAUThe Belles

Site Type	AD 1700-500 Late Period	AD 500-500BC Congdon III	500BC-1000BC Late Five Mile Rapids	1000BC-2000BC Congdon II	2000-4000BC Transitional Five Mile Rapids	4000-5000BC Congdon I	5000BC - Early Five Mile Rapids
Architecture Ceremonial							
Architecture Food Storage							
Architecture Habitation							
Architecture Protection							
Art							
Campsite							
Cave							
Chipping Ground							
Food Collection							
Food Cultivation							
Hunting - Big Game							
Hunting - Small Game							
Food Preparation							
Games							
Garbage Disposal							
Quarry							
Religion							
Trail							
Burial Ground							
Other							

INTERIOR PLATEAU

Site Type	Plateau and Riverine		McNary Reservoir	
	AD 1700-1 Plateau and Riverine	AD 1 - Plateau and Riverine	AD 1700-5000 BC Cold Springs	5000 BC - Hot Springs
Architecture Ceremonial				
Architecture Food Storage				
Architecture Habitation	Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u> Collier State <u>S</u>	Macks Canyon <u>B</u>		
Architecture Protection				
Art	Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u> Indian Rock Paintings Spokane <u>S</u> Indian Rock Paintings Yakima <u>S</u> Ginkgo Petrified <u>S</u> Pictographs		Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>	Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>
Campsite	Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u> Rocky Creek <u>B</u> Pacific Northwest Indian Center	Macks Canyon <u>B</u>		
Cave	Lake Lenore Caves <u>O</u> Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u>	Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u>	Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>	Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>
Chipping Ground	Rock Creek <u>B</u> Midvale Quarry <u>F</u>	Midvale Quarry <u>F</u>		
Food Collection	Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u> Lake Lenore Caves <u>O</u> Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u> Midvale Quarry <u>F</u>	Macks Canyon <u>B</u> Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u> Midvale Quarry <u>F</u>		
Food Cultivation				
Hunting Big Game	Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u> Midvale Quarry <u>F</u> Lolo Trail <u>F</u> Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u> Indian Rock Paintings Spokane <u>S</u> Indian Rock Paintings Yakima <u>S</u> Lake Lenore Caves <u>S</u>	Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u> Midvale Quarry <u>F</u>	Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>	Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>
Hunting Small Game	Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u> Lake Lenore Caves <u>O</u> Rocky Creek <u>B</u> Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u> Midvale Quarry <u>F</u>	Macks Canyon <u>B</u> Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u> Midvale Quarry <u>F</u>	Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>	Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>
Food Preparation	Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u> Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u> Midvale Quarry <u>F</u>	Macks Canyon <u>B</u> Alpha Rockshelter <u>F</u> Midvale Quarry <u>F</u>	Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>	Marmes Rockshelter <u>O</u>
Games				
Garbage Disposal	Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u>			
Site Ownership:				
	S - State	C - County	I - Indian	
	P - Private	N - NPS	O - Other Federal	
	M - Municipal	F - USFS	B - BLM	

INTERIOR PLATEAU

Site Type	Plateau and Riverine		McNary Reservoir	
	AD 1700-1 Plateau and Riverine	AD 1- Plateau and Riverine	AD 1700-5000 BC Cold Springs	5000 BC - Hot Springs
Quarry	Midvale Quarry <u>P</u>	Midvale Quarry <u>P</u>		
Religion	Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u> Indian Rock Paintings Spokane <u>S</u> Indian Rock Paintings Yakima <u>S</u>			
Trail	Lolo Trail <u>P</u> Weippe Prairie <u>P</u>			
Burial Ground	Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u>		Marnes Rockshelter <u>O</u>	Marnes Rockshelter
Other	(Assimilation - Trade) Nez Perce NHP <u>N</u>	(5000 BC) (Macks Canyon <u>B</u>)		(Marnes Rockshelter 8000 BC <u>O</u>)

Ownership of Sites:

S - State
P - Private
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N - NFS
F - USFS

I - Indian
O - Other Federal
B - BLM

PLAINS - Northwestern

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Blackfoot-Crow	AD 1500-500 BC Plains Village	500-4000 BC McKean	4000-7000 BC Eden Scottsbluff	7000-8000 BC Agate Basin	8000 BC Folsom
Architecture Cereonial	Madison Buffalo Jump S Dead Indian Campsite F Medicine Wheel E	Madison Buffalo Jump S Dead Indian Campsite F	Madison Buffalo Jump S Dead Indian Campsite F			
Architecture Food storage						
Architecture Habitation	Madison Buffalo Jump S Inyan Kara Mts. F Medicine Wheel E Fine Spring E	Inyan Kara Mtn. F Madison Buffalo Jump S	Madison Buffalo Jump S			
Architecture Protection						
Art	Denijohn Flat E Petroglyph Canyon E Medicine Lodge Creek S Pictograph Cave S Castle Gardens E Legend Rock Petroglyphs F E Inyan Kara Mtn. F Yellowstone NP N	Denijohn Flat E Petroglyph Canyon E Medicine Lodge Creek S Pictograph Cave S Castle Gardens E Inyan Kara Mtn. E Yellowstone NP N	Pictograph Cave S Medicine Lodge Creek S			
Campsite	Petroglyph Canyon E Big Goose Creek F Dead Indian Campsite F Garrett Allen Site F E Clark's Fork E Little Mtn. Complex E Fine Spring E Madison Buffalo Jump S Denijohn Flat E	Big Goose Creek F Garrett Allen Site F E Uln Pishkun S Wahkpa Chu'gn C Little Mtn. Complex E Madison Buffalo Jump S Denijohn Flat E Petroglyph Canyon E Dead Indian Campsite E	Little Mtn Complex E Madison Buffalo Jump S Dead Indian Campsite F Garrett Allen Site F E	Hornor Site F Dead Indian Campsite F	Agate Basin F	Agate Basin F
Cave	Pictograph Cave S Little Mtn. Complex E	Pictograph Cave S Little Mtn. Complex E	Pictograph Cave S Little Mtn. Complex E	Little Mtn Complex E	Little Mtn Complex E	Little Mtn Complex E
Chipping Ground	Castle Gardens E Little Mtn. Complex E Fine Spring E Denijohn Flat E Petroglyph Canyon E	Madison Buffalo Jump S Castle Gardens E Little Mtn. Complex E Deadman Butte E Denijohn Flat E Petroglyph Canyon E	Little Mtn. Complex E	Little Mtn. Complex E	Little Mtn. Complex E	
Food Collection	Medicine Lodge Creek S Wardell Buffalo Trap E Pictograph Cave S	Medicine Lodge Creek S Wardell Buffalo Trap E	Medicine Lodge Creek S			
Food Cultivation						

Ownership of Site: S - State C - County I - Indian
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NORTHWEST COAST

Site Type	Arctic Area AD 1700-	Northern AD 1700 -	Northwest California AD 1700-
Architecture - Ceremonial	Chief Shakes Site <u>F</u>	New Kasaaan Pk. <u>F</u>	
Architecture - Food Storage			
Architecture - Habitation	Palugvik <u>F B</u> Yukon Island <u>B</u>	Toten Bight <u>B</u> New Kasaaan <u>F</u>	
Architecture - Protection		Sitka Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>	Gunther Island <u>P M</u>
Art	Chief Shakes Site <u>F</u>	Toten Bight <u>B</u> Sitka Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Alaska Totems <u>M</u> New Kasaaan <u>F</u>	Gunther Island <u>P M</u>
Campsite	Chief Shakes Site <u>F</u> Palugvik <u>F B</u>		
Cave			
Chipping Ground			
Food Collection		New Kasaaan <u>F</u>	
Food Cultivation			
Hunting - Big Game	Palugvik <u>F B</u>	New Kasaaan <u>F</u>	
Hunting - Small Game	Yukon Island <u>B</u> Palugvik <u>F B</u>	New Kasaaan <u>F</u>	Gunther Island <u>P M</u>
Food Preparation	Yukon Island <u>B</u> Palugvik <u>F B</u>	Toten Bight <u>B</u> New Kasaaan <u>F</u>	Gunther Island <u>P M</u>
Games			
Garbage Disposal	Palugvik <u>F B</u> Yukon Island <u>B</u>		Gunther Island <u>P M</u>
Quarry			
Religion			Gunther Island <u>P M</u>
Trail			
Burial Ground		New Kasaaan <u>F</u>	Gunther Island <u>P M</u>
Other	(8000 BC Yukon Island) <u>B</u>		

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B - BLM

NORTHWEST COAST

Coast Salish-Chinook

Site Type	OREGON		WASHINGTON SOUND		
	AD 1700-1500 Coast Salish	AD 1500 Netarts	AD 1700-1000 Late Cattle Pt.	AD 100-5000 BC Early Cattle Pt.	5000 BC Old Corvilleran
Architecture Ceremonial	Susan Creek <u>B</u>		Old Man House <u>I</u>		
Architecture Food Storage					
Architecture Habitation			Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site <u>C</u> Old Man House <u>I</u>		
Architecture Protection					
Art			Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site <u>C</u> Ozette Site <u>I</u>		
Campsite			Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site <u>C</u>		
Cave					
Chipping Ground					
Food Collection			Ozette Site <u>I</u>		
Food Cultivation					
Hunting Big Game			Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site <u>C</u> Ozette Site <u>I</u>	Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site <u>C</u>	
Hunting Small Game			Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site <u>C</u> Neah Bay <u>I</u>	Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site <u>C</u>	
Food Preparation			Ozette Site <u>I</u> Neah Bay <u>I</u>		
Games					
Garbage Disposal			Ozette Site <u>I</u> Neah Bay <u>I</u>		
Quarry					
Religion	Susan Creek <u>B</u>				
Trail					
Burial Ground					
Other					

Site Ownership:

S - State
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ALASKA - Brooks Range

Site Type	AD 1700 - 2000 BC Eskimo	2000 - 3000 BC Nativakruak	3000 - 4000 BC Tuktu	4000 - 7000 BC Naiyuk	7000 - 9000 BC Kayuk	9000 BC - Kogruk
Architecture Ceremonial						
Architecture Food Storage						
Architecture Habitation	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Architecture Protection						
Art						
Campsite	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Cave						
Chipping Ground	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Food Collection						
Food Cultivation						
Hunting Big Game	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Hunting Small Game	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Food Preparation	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Games						
Garbage Disposal	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Quarry						
Religion						
Trail						
Burial Ground						
Other	(Caribou Hunters - Game Trail - Onion Portage <u>B P</u>)					(Tangle Lakes <u>B</u>) (Early Man Sites with Siberian Affinities)

Ownership of Sites: S - State C - County I - Indian
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 M - Municipal F - USFS B - BLM

ALASKA - Northwest

Site Type	AD 1700-800 Eskimo	AD 800-700 Thule	AD 700-600 Panuk	AD 600-400 Birnik
Architecture Ceremonial				
Architecture Food Storage	Gambell <u>B</u>	Gambell <u>B</u>	Gambell <u>B</u>	Gambell <u>B</u>
Architecture Habitation	Iyatayet <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Birnik <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Wales <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u> Birnik <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u>
Architecture Protection				
Art	Iyatayet <u>B</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Birnik <u>B</u> Gambell <u>B</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u>	Gambell <u>B</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u>
Campsite	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Chipping Ground	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Cave				
Food Collection				
Food Cultivation				
Hunting Big Game	Iyatayet <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Birnik <u>B</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Wales <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Hunting - Small Game	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Food Preparation	Iyatayet <u>B</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Wales <u>I</u> Birnik <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Wales <u>I</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Wales <u>I</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Wales <u>I</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Games				
Garbage Disposal	Iyatayet <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Birnik <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Wales <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Wales <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Quarry				
Religion				
Trail				
Burial Ground	Iyatayet <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u> Birnik <u>B</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u>	Wales <u>I</u>	Birnik <u>B</u> Wales <u>I</u>
Other				

Ownership of Sites:

S - State
P - Private
M - Municipal

G - County
N - NPS
F - USFS

I - Indian
O - Other Federal
B - BLM

ALASKA - Northwest

Site Type	AD 400-100 Old Bearing Sea Ipiutak	AD 100-250 BC Near Ipiutak Okvik	250-750 BC Horton	750 - 1000 BC Choris
Architecture Cerenonial	Ipiutak <u>B</u>	Ipiutak <u>B</u>		
Architecture Food Storage	Gambell <u>B</u>	Gambell <u>B</u>		
Architecture Habitation	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Iyatayet <u>B</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Architecture Protection				
Art	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u>
Campsite	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Cave				
Chipping Ground	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Food Collection				
Food Cultivation				
Hunting Big Game	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Iyatayet <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Hunting - Small Game	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Food Preparation	Wales <u>I</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Games				
Garbage Disposal	Wales <u>I</u> Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Gambell <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Iyatayet <u>B</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u> Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Quarry				
Religion	Ipiutak <u>I</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u>		
Trail				
Burial Ground	Ipiutak <u>I</u>	Ipiutak <u>I</u>		
Other				
Ownership of Sites	S - State P - Private M - Municipal	C - County N - NPS F - USFS	I - Indian O - Other Federal B - BLM	

ALASKA

NORTHWEST ALASKA

Site Type	1000- 1500 BC Battle Rock	1500-2500 BC Old Whaling	2500- 3500 BC Denbigh	3500-6000 BC Palisades II	6000-10,000 BC Palisades I
Architecture Ceremonial					
Architecture Food Storage					
Architecture Habitation	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u> Iyatayet <u>B</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Architecture Protection					
Art					
Campsite	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Cave					
Chipping Ground	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u> Iyatayet <u>B</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Food Collection					
Food Cultivation					
Hunting - Big Game	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u> Iyatayet <u>B</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Hunting - Small Game	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Food Preparation	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Games					
Garbage Disposal	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u> Iyatayet <u>B</u>	Onion Portage <u>B P</u>
Quarry					
Religion					
Trail					
Burial Ground					
Other					
Ownership of Sites:					
	S - State	C - County	I - Indian		
	P - Private	N - NPS	O - Other Federal		
	M - Municipal	F - USFS	B - BLM		

ALASKA - Southwest

Site Type	AD 1700 - 1500 Athapascans	AD 1700- 1500 Eskimos	AD 1700 - 1500 Aleuts	AD 1500 - 500 Kachemak III
Architecture Ceremonial			Katmai NM <u>N</u>	Katmai NM <u>N</u>
Architecture Food Storage				
Architecture Habitation		Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Palugvik Site <u>B</u>
Architecture Protection				
Art		Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Three Saints Bay <u>O</u>
Campsite				
Cave				
Chipping Ground				
Food Collection		Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>
Food Cultivation				
Hunting Big Game		Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Palugvik Site <u>B</u> Chaluka Site <u>B</u>
Hunting Small Game		Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Three Saints Bay <u>O</u>
Food Preparation		Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>
Games				
Garbage Disposal		Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Palugvik Site <u>B</u> Chaluka Site <u>B</u>
Quarry				
Religion				
Trail				
Burial Ground		Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Palugvik Site <u>B</u>
Other				

Ownership of Sites

S - State
P - Private
M - Municipal

C - County
N - NPS
F - USPS

I - Indian
O - Other Federal
B - BLM

ALASKA - Southwest

Site Type	AD 500 - 5000 BC Kachemak II	500 - 1000 BC Kachemak I	1000 - 9000 BC Chaluka	9000 BC - Anangula
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Architecture Ceremonial				
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Architecture Food Storage				
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Architecture Habitat	Yukon Island <u>B</u> Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Ananuliak Island <u>O</u>	
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Architecture Protection				
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Art	Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Three Saints Bay <u>O</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	
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Campsite				
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Cave				
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Chipping Ground			Ananuliak Island <u>O</u>	
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Food Collection	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Ananuliak Island <u>O</u>	
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Food Cultivation				
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Hunting Big Game	Yukon Island <u>B</u> Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	
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Hunting Small Game	Yukon Island <u>B</u> Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Three Saints Bay <u>O</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Ananuliak Island <u>O</u>	
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Food Preparation	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	
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Games				
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Garbage Disposal	Yukon Island <u>B</u> Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u> Ananuliak Island <u>O</u>	
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Quarry				
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Religion				
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Trail				
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Burial Ground	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	Chaluka Site <u>B</u>	
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Other				
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Ownership of Sites:

S - State	C - County	I - Indian
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M - Municipal	F - USFS	B - BLM

CALIFORNIA

North Coast Range

Site Type	1700-250 Late	250-2000 BC Middle	2000 BC - 5000 BC Early	5000 BC Pre 5000 BC
Architecture Ceremonial	Clear Lake <u>S</u>			
Architecture Food Storage				
Architecture Habitation	Clear Lake <u>S</u>			
Architecture Protection				
Art				
Campsite				
Cave				
Chipping Ground				
Food Collection	Clear Lake <u>S</u> Salt Point <u>S</u>			
Food Cultivation				
Hunting - Big Game				
Hunting - Small Game	Salt Point <u>S</u>			
Food Preparation	Clear Lake <u>S</u>			
Games	Clear Lake <u>S</u>			
Garbage Disposal	Salt Point <u>S</u>			
Quarry				
Religion	Salt Point <u>S</u> Clear Lake <u>S</u>			
Trail				
Burial Ground				
Other	Clear Lake <u>S</u> (Sweat House)			

Ownership of Sites:

S - State
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CALIFORNIA

Central Coast

Site Type	1700-250 Late	250-2000 BC Middle	2000 BC - 5000 BC Early	5000 BC Pre 5000 BC
Architecture Ceremonial				
Architecture Food Storage				
Architecture Habitation				
Architecture Protection				
Art				
Campsite				
Cave				
Chipping Ground				
Food Collection	Coyote Hills <u>P</u>	Coyote Hills <u>P</u>		
Food Cultivation				
Hunting - Big Game	Coyote Hills <u>P</u>	Coyote Hills <u>P</u>		
Hunting - Small Game	Coyote Hills <u>P</u>	Coyote Hills <u>P</u>		
Food Preparation				
Games				
Garbage Disposal	Coyote Hills <u>P</u>	Coyote Hills <u>P</u>		
Quarry				
Religion				
Trail				
Burial Ground				
Other				

Ownership of Sites:	S - State	C - County	I - Indian
	P - Private	N - NPS	O - Other Federal
	M - Municipal	F - USPS	B - BLM

CALIFORNIA - NORTHEAST

Site Type	AD 1700-250	AD 250-2000 BC	2000 - 5000 BC	5000 BC
	Late	Middle	Early	Pre 5000 BC

Architecture
Ceremonial

Architecture
Food Storage

Architecture
Habitation

Architecture
Protection

Art
Lakes Basin Petroglyphs F Lava Beds
Lava Beds

Campsite

Cave

Chipping Ground

Food Collection

Food Cultivation

Hunting - Big Game

Hunting - Small Game

Food Preparation

Games

Garbage Disposal

Quarry

Religion

Trail

Burial Ground

Other

Site Ownership:	S - State	C - County	I - Indian
	P - Private	N - NPS	O - Other Federal
	M - Municipal	F - USFS	B - BLM

CALIFORNIA - Sierra

Site Type	AD 1700-250 Late	AD 250-2000 BC Middle	2000 - 5000 BC Early	5000 BC Pre 5000 BC
Architecture Ceremonial	Indian Grinding Rock <u>S</u>			
Architecture Food Storage				
Architecture Habitation	Indian Grinding Rock <u>S</u>			
Architecture Protection				
Art	Indian Grinding Rock <u>S</u> Meadow Lake Petroglyphs <u>P</u> Howley Lake Petroglyphs <u>P</u> <u>P</u> Sequoia and Kings <u>N</u>			
Campsite	Indian Grinding Rock <u>S</u> Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	
Cave				
Chipping Ground				
Food Collection	Indian Grinding Rock <u>S</u> Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	
Food Cultivation				
Hunting Big Game	Howley Lake Petroglyphs <u>P</u> <u>P</u> Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	
Hunting Small Game	Indian Grinding Rock <u>S</u> Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	
Food Preparation	Indian Grinding Rock <u>S</u> Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	
Games				
Garbage Disposal	Indian Grinding Rock <u>S</u> Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	Sardine Valley <u>P</u>	
Quarry				
Religion	Meadow Lake Petroglyphs <u>S</u> Howley Lake Petroglyphs <u>P</u> <u>P</u> Indian Grinding Rock <u>S</u>			
Trail				
Burial Ground				
Other				

Ownership of Sites:

S - State
P - Private
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CALIFORNIA - General California South Coast

Major Periods

Sire Type	AD 1700 - 250	AD 250 - 2000 BC	2000 - 5000 BC	5000 BC
	Late	Middle	Early	Pre 5000 BC

Architecture
Ceremonial

Architecture
Food Storage

Architecture
Habitation

Architecture
Protection

Art

Campsite

Cave

Chipping Ground

Food Collection

Food Cultivation

Hunting - Big Game

Hunting - Small Game

Food Preparation

Games

Garbage Disposal

Quarry

Religion

Trail

Burial Ground

Other

CALIFORNIA - South Coast - San Diego

Site Type

AD 1700-2000 BC
La Jolla II

2000 - 5000 BC
La Jolla I

5000 BC -
San Dieguito

Architecture
Cerenomial

Architecture
Food Storage

Architecture
Habitation

Architecture
Protection

Art

Campsite

Cave

Chipping Ground

Food Collection

Food Cultivation

Hunting - Big Game

Hunting - Small Game

Food Preparation

Games

Garbage Disposal

Quarry

Religion

Trail

Burial Ground

Other

CALIFORNIA

South Coast - Los Angeles County

Site Type	AD 1700-1000 Malaga Cave IV	AD 1000-250 Malaga Cave VII	AD 250 - 2000 BC Little Harbor	2000 BC - 5000 BC Malaga Cave II	5000 BC - Malaga Cave I
Architecture Ceremonial					
Architecture Food Storage					
Architecture Habitation					
Architecture Protection					
Art					
Campsite					
Cave					
Chipping Ground					
Food Collection					
Food Cultivation					
Hunting - Big Game					
Hunting - Small Game					
Food Preparation					
Games					
Garbage Disposal					
Quarry					
Religion					
Trail					
Burial Ground					
Other					

CALIFORNIA

South Coast - Santa Barbara

Site Type	AD 1700-1000 Chumash	AD 1000-250 Gosaliffo	AD 250 - 2000 BC Hunting Culture	2000 BC - 4000 BC Little Sycamore	4000 BC - Oak Grove
Architecture Ceremonial					
Architecture Food Storage					
Architecture Habitation					
Architecture Protection					
Art					
Campsite					
Cave					
Chipping Ground					
Food Collection					
Food Cultivation					
Hunting - Big Game					
Hunting - Small Game					
Food Preparation					
Caves					
Carbage Disposal					
Quarry					
Religion					
Treil					
Burial Ground					
Other					

CREAT BASIN - NORTHWEST UTAH

Site Type	AD 1700-1100 Paiute	AD 1200-800 Sevier-Fremont	AD 500-900 BC Danger Cave V	900-3000 BC Danger Cave IV	3000-5000 BC Danger Cave III	5000-8000BC Danger Cave II	8000 BC Danger Cave I
Architecture Ceremonial							
Architecture Food Storage							
Architecture Habitation							
Architecture Protection							
Art							
Campsite			Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B
Cave			Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B
Chipping Ground							
Food Collection			Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B
Food Cultivation							
Hunting, Big Game			Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B
Hunting, Small Game			Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B
Food Preparation			Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B
Games			Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B
Garbage Disposal			Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B	Danger Cave B
Quarry							
Religion							
Trail							
Burial Ground							
Other							
Ownership of Site:	S - State P - Private M - Municipal	C - County N - NPS F - USFS	I - Indian O - Other Federal B - BLM				

GREAT BASIN - WEST - CENTRAL NEVADA

Site Type	AD 1700-1600 Palates	AD 1600-1 Late Lovelock	AD 1 - 1000 BC Transitional Lovelock	1000-2000 BC Early Lovelock	2000 BC Habitat Culture
Architecture Ceremonial	Red Rocks Recrea. Area <u>B</u>	Red Rocks Recreation Area <u>B</u>			
Architecture Food Storage	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>
Architecture Habitatioo	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Black Canyon Campsite <u>O</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Black Canyon Campsite <u>O</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Black Canyon Campsite <u>O</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>
Architecture Protection	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>
Art	Red Rocks Recrea. Area <u>B</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Red Rocks Recreation Area <u>B</u> Hickson Summit <u>O</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Hickson Summit <u>B</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u>
Campsite	Sheep Mountain <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Red Rocks Recrea. Area <u>B</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Black Canyon Campsite <u>O</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u>	Black Canyon Campsite <u>O</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Red Rocks Recreation Area <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Hickson Summit <u>B</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Corn Creek Campsite Sheep Mountain <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Hickson Summit <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Black Canyon Campsite <u>B</u>	Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u>
Cave	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u>
Chipping Ground	Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Black Canyon Campsite <u>O</u>	Black Canyon Campsite <u>O</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Black Canyon Campsite <u>B</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u>
Food Collection	Sheep Mountain <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u>	Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u>	Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Sheep Mountain <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u>	Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izzenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u>	Corn Creek Campsite <u>O</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>
Food Cultivation					

Ownership of Sites:

S - State

P - Private

M - Municipal

C - County

N - NPS

F - USFS

I - Indian

O - Other Federal

B - BLM

CREAT BASIN - WEST - CENTRAL NEVADA

Site Type	AD 1700-1600 Paiutes	AD 1600-1 Late Lovelock	AD 1 - 1000 BC Transitional Lovelock	1000-2000 BC Early Lovelock	2000 BC Humboldt Culture
Hunting Big Game	Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Sheep Mountain <u>Q</u>	Sheep Mountain <u>Q</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Hickison Summit <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u>	Sheep Mountain <u>Q</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Hickison Summit <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u>	Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>
Hunting Small Game	Sheep Mountain <u>Q</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Black Canyon Campsite <u>Q</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>Q</u>	Corn Creek Campsite <u>Q</u> Sheep Mountain <u>Q</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Black Canyon Campsite <u>Q</u>	Corn Creek Campsite <u>Q</u> Sheep Mountain <u>Q</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Black Canyon Campsite <u>Q</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Swales Mountain <u>B P</u> Owyhee Desert <u>B</u> Izenhood Ranch <u>B P</u> Quick Silver Mine <u>B P</u> Willow Creek Reservoir <u>B P</u> Spanish Ranch <u>B P</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>Q</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Corn Creek Campsite <u>Q</u>
Food Preparation	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Red Rocks Recreation Area <u>B</u>	Last Supper Cave <u>B</u> Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Red Rocks Recreation Area <u>B</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u> Last Supper Cave <u>B</u>
Games					
Garbage Disposal		Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u>	Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u>
Quarry					
Religion		Hickison Summit <u>B</u>	Hickison Summit <u>B</u>		
Trail	Sheep Mountain <u>Q</u>	Hickison Summit <u>B</u> Sheep Mountain <u>Q</u>	Hickison Summit <u>B</u> Sheep Mountain <u>Q</u>		
Burial Ground				Leonard Rockshelter <u>P</u>	
Other					

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GREAT BASIN

	Southwest Wyoming	Southern Idaho	Southeast Oregon				
Site Type	AD 1700 -	AD 1700 -	AD 1700-1600 Paiutes	AD 1600-2000BC Catox Cave	2000-3000BC Roaring Spgs	3000-5000BC Paisley Caves	5000 BC Ft Rock Cave
Architecture Ceremonial							
Architecture Food Storage							
Architecture Habitation	White Mtn. Petroglyphs <u>B</u> Current Creek Rockshelter <u>B</u>						
Architecture Protection							
Art	White Mtn. Petroglyphs <u>B</u> Current Creek Rockshelter <u>B</u>	McCarmon Petroglyphs <u>B</u>					
Campsite	White Mtn. Petroglyphs <u>B</u> Current Creek Rockshelter <u>B</u>						Ft. Rock Cave <u>P</u>
Cave	Current Creek Rockshelter <u>B</u>	Wilson Butte Cave					Ft. Rock Cave <u>P</u>
Chipping Ground	White Mtn. Petroglyphs <u>B</u>						
Food Collection							Ft. Rock Cave <u>P</u>
Food Cultivation							
Hunting Big Game	Bridger Antelope Trap <u>B</u>	Wilson Butte Cave					Ft. Rock Cave <u>P</u>
Hunting, Small Game							Ft. Rock Cave <u>P</u>
Food Preparation							Ft. Rock Cave <u>P</u>
Games							Ft. Rock Cave <u>P</u>
Garbage Disposal							Ft. Rock Cave <u>P</u>
Quarry							
Religion							
Trail							
Burial Ground							
Other	(Hunting Architecture) (Bridger Antelope Trap)	(13,000 BC Wilson Butte Cave)					

Ownership of Site:

S - State
P - Private
M - Municipal

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GREAT BASIN - SOUTHEAST CALIFORNIA

Site Type	AD 1700-1000 Yumans Shoshonians	AD 1000-800 BC Anasazi	800 BC - 7000 BC Pinto Basin	7000 BC Lake Mojave
Architecture Ceremonial				
Architecture Food Storage				
Architecture Habitat	Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>	Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>		
Architecture Protection				
Art	Travertine Rock Inscription Canyon <u>B</u> Yuma Intaglio <u>B</u> Chalfont Petroglyphs Suprise Tank Petroglyphs <u>B</u> Grass Canyon Petroglyphs <u>B</u> Wild Horse Canyon <u>B</u> Corn Springs Petroglyphs <u>B</u>	Inscription Canyon <u>B</u> Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u> Chalfont Petroglyphs Travertine Rock Big & Little Petroglyphs <u>Q</u> Suprise Tank Petroglyphs <u>B</u> Grass Canyon Petroglyphs <u>B</u>	Big & Little Petroglyphs <u>Q</u> Joshua Tree Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>	
Campsite	Wild Horse Canyon <u>B</u> Death Valley <u>N</u> Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u> Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u> Calico Mtns. <u>B</u>
Cave	Wild Horse Canyon <u>B</u>			
Chipping Ground				Calico Mtns. <u>B</u>
Food Collection	Death Valley <u>N</u> Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u> Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u> Joshua Tree Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u>
Food Cultivation				
Hunting - Big Game	Death Valley <u>N</u> Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>	Big & Little Petroglyphs <u>B</u> Death Valley <u>N</u> Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>	Big & Little Petroglyphs <u>B</u> Death Valley <u>N</u> Joshua Tree Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u>
Hunting Small Game	Death Valley <u>N</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u> Joshua Tree Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>	Death Valley <u>N</u>
Food Preparation	Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>	Petroglyph Loop <u>B</u>	Joshua Tree Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>	Calico Mtns. <u>B</u>
Games				
Garbage Disposal	Wild Horse Canyon <u>B</u>			
Quarry				Calico Mtns. <u>B</u>
Religion				
Trail				
Burial Ground				
Other				(Early Man Site) (50,000 BC Calico Mtn)

Ownership of Sites:

S - State
P - PrivateM - Municipal
C - CountyN - NPS
F - USFSI - Indian
O - Other Federal

B - BLM

SOUTHWEST - Anasazi - San Juan

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Pueblo IV	AD 1500-1100 Pueblo III	AD 1100 - 900 Pueblo II	AD 900 - 700 Pueblo I
Architecture Ceremonial	<p>Acoma <u>I</u> Pecos Pueblo <u>N</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> Santa Clara Pueblo <u>I</u> Taos Pueblo <u>I</u> Puye' Ruins <u>P</u> San Juan Mesa <u>F</u> Coronado State Mon. <u>S</u> Laguna Pueblo <u>I</u> Walpi <u>I</u> Quarai Ruins <u>S</u> Jemez State Mon. <u>S</u> ABO <u>S</u></p>	<p>Bradford Canyon <u>B</u> Arch Canyon <u>B</u> Mule Canyon Ruins <u>B</u> Tsiping <u>O</u> Puye' Ruins <u>P</u> San Juan Mesa <u>F</u> Ancestral Ruins Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> McClean Basin <u>B</u> Acoma <u>I</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> Bandelier Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Casa Malpais <u>P</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Yucca House Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Lovry Ruin <u>B</u> Besh Ba Cowal <u>M</u> Natural Bridges <u>N</u> Zuni <u>I</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Quarai <u>S</u> ABO <u>S</u></p>	<p>Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Cannonball Mesa <u>B</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Coronado State Mon. <u>S</u> Pecos Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Park <u>N</u> Yucca House Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Holmes Site <u>P</u> Bradford Canyon <u>B</u> Arch Canyon <u>B</u> Mule Canyon Ruins <u>B</u></p>	<p>Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Kinlichee <u>I</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u></p>
Architecture Food Storage	<p>Laguna Pueblo <u>I</u> Walpi <u>I</u> Jemez State Mon. <u>S</u> Coronado State Mon. <u>S</u> ABO <u>S</u></p>	<p>Bradford Canyon <u>B</u> Arch Canyon <u>B</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Cannonball Mesa <u>B</u> Lovry Ruin <u>B</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Canyon of Chelly <u>N</u> Casa Malpais <u>P</u> Kinshaba Ruins <u>I</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Natural Bridges <u>N</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Coronado State Mon. <u>S</u> ABO <u>S</u></p>	<p>Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Canyon DeChelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Bradford Canyon <u>B</u> Arch Canyon <u>B</u></p>	<p>Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u></p>
Architecture Habitation	<p>San Lazaro <u>F</u> Coronado St. Mon. <u>S</u> El Morro Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Laguna Pueblo <u>I</u> Santa Clara Pueblo <u>I</u> ABO <u>S</u> Quarai <u>S</u> San Mateo Del Rey <u>P</u> Acoma <u>I</u> Hawikuh <u>I</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> Pecos Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Taos Pueblo <u>F</u> Callemas Spgs Ruin <u>F</u> Folsom State Mon. <u>S</u> Walpi <u>I</u> Puye' Ruins <u>P</u> San Gabriel De Yunque Odging <u>F</u> Big Bend Mesa <u>F</u> San Juan Mesa <u>F</u> Zuni <u>I</u> Frances Canyon <u>B</u> Jemez State Monument <u>S</u></p>	<p>Bradford Canyon <u>B</u> Mule Canyon Ruins <u>B</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Tsiping <u>O</u> Puye' Ruins <u>P</u> San Juan Mesa <u>F</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Yucca House Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Lovry Ruin <u>B</u> Gila Cliff Dwellings <u>N</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Casa Malpais <u>P</u> Kinshaba Ruins <u>I</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> ABO <u>S</u> Pecos Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Quarai <u>S</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> Homolovi <u>B</u> Bandelier Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Coronado State Mon. <u>S</u> El Morro Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Picuris Pueblo <u>F</u> San Juan Pueblo <u>I</u> Zia Pueblo <u>I</u> Zuni <u>I</u> Arch Canyon Ruins <u>B</u> Crandall Gulch <u>B</u> Natural Bridges <u>N</u></p>	<p>Astec Ruins <u>N</u> Salmon Ruins <u>C</u> Callemas Spring Ruin <u>F</u> ABO <u>S</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Holmes Site <u>P</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Yucca House Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Bradford Canyon <u>B</u> Arch Canyon <u>B</u> Mule Canyon Ruins <u>B</u></p>	<p>Quarai <u>S</u> Acoma <u>F</u> Narrow Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> Cannonball Mesa <u>B</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Edge of Cedars Ruins <u>P</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Kinlichee <u>I</u> Crandall Gulch <u>B</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u></p>

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SOUTHWEST - Anasazi - San Juan (Continued)

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Pueblo IV	AD 1500-1100 Pueblo III	AD 1100-900 Pueblo II	AD 900-700 Pueblo I
Architecture	Frances Canyon <u>B</u>	Dry Wash Overlook <u>B</u>	Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>	Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>
Protection	Acoma I Walpi I	McClean Basin <u>B</u> Cannonball Mesa <u>B</u> Lovry Ruin <u>B</u> Ute Mountain I Casa Malpais <u>B</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk <u>N</u> Cila Cliff Swellings <u>N</u> Tsiping <u>Q</u>	Mesa Verde Natl. Pk <u>N</u> Ute Mountain I Holmes Site <u>P</u> Dry Wash Overlook <u>B</u>	Mesa Verde Natl. Pk <u>N</u> Ute Mountain I
Art	Laguna Pueblo I Walpi I ABO <u>S</u> San Juan Mesa <u>F</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> Callinax Spring Ruin <u>F</u> El Morro Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Coronado State Mon. <u>S</u>	Lovry Ruin <u>B</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> San Juan Mesa <u>F</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> McClean Basin <u>B</u> Cannonball Mesa <u>B</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain I Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Kinishba Ruins I Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Besh-Ba-Gowah <u>M</u> Petrified Forest <u>N</u> Coronado State Mon. <u>S</u> Grand Gulch <u>B</u> Indian Petroglyphs <u>B</u> El Morro Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> ABO <u>S</u> Sand Island <u>B</u> Arch Canyon <u>B</u>	Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain I Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk. <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Sand Island <u>B</u> Arch Canyon <u>B</u>	Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain I Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u>
Campsites				
Cave		Blackrock <u>B</u> Banderier Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Park <u>N</u> Cila Cliff Dwellings <u>N</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Ute Mountain I Natural Bridges <u>N</u>	Black Rock <u>B</u>	Black Rock <u>B</u>
Chipping Ground		Chimney Rock <u>F</u> McClean Basin <u>B</u>	Chimney Rock <u>F</u>	
Food Collection	Laguna Pueblo I Walpi I	Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain I Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Lovry Ruin <u>B</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Cannonball Mesa <u>B</u>	Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain I	Mesa Verde Natl. Park <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain I Alkali Ridge <u>B</u>
Food Cultivation	Laguna Pueblo I Acoma I Pecos Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Santa Clara I Taos Pueblo I Puye' Ruins <u>P</u> Banderier Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> San Lazare <u>F</u> Coronado State Mon <u>S</u> ABO <u>S</u>	Acoma I Pecos Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Zuni I Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Puye' Ruins <u>P</u> Banderier Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> Cannonball Mesa <u>B</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Yucca House Natl Mon. <u>N</u> Lovry Ruin <u>B</u> Cila Cliff Dwellings <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Casa Malpais <u>P</u> Kinishba Ruins I Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Hovenweep Natl Mon <u>N</u> ABO <u>S</u>	Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain I Petrified Forest <u>N</u> Coronado State Mon. <u>S</u> Pecos Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Salmon Ruin <u>C</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Chimney Rock <u>F</u> Hovenweep Natl Mon <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Yucca House Natl Mon <u>N</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u>	Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Edge of Cedars <u>P</u> Ute Mountain I Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Cila Canyon <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl. Pk <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u>

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SOUTHWEST - Anasazi - San Juan (Continued)

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Pueblo IV	AD 1500-1100 Pueblo III	AD 1100-900 Pueblo II	AD 900-700 Pueblo I
Hunting Big Game	Taos I	Chimney Rock F Lowry Ruin B Mesa Verde Natl. Pk N Bandelier Natl. Mon N	Chimney Rock F Mesa Verde Natl Pk N	Mesa Verde Natl. Pk N
Hunting Small Game	Taos I Pecos Natl Mon. N Zuni I ABO S	Chimney Rock F Lowry Ruin B Petrified Forest N Mesa Verde Natl. Park N Zuni I Bandelier Natl. Mon N ABO S	Chimney Rock F Mesa Verde Natl Pk N	Mesa Verde Natl Pk N
Food Preparation	Salmon Ruin C Laguna Pueblo I Walpi I Acoma I Pecos Natl. Mon N Quarai S Santa Clara I Taos I	Cannonball Mesa B Edge of Cedars Ruin P Ute Mountain I Acoma F Pecos Natl. Mon. N Quarai S Zia Pueblo I Zuni I Bandelier Natl Mon I Alkali Ridge B Mesa Verde Natl Pk N Lowry Ruin B Chaco Canyon N Salmon Ruin C Chimney Rock F Canyon De Chelly N Casa Malpais P Kinshba Ruins P Hovenweep Natl Mon N	Salmon Ruin C Chimney Rock F Edge of Cedars Ruin P Ute Mountain I Alkali Ridge B Canyon De Chelly N Hovenweep Natl Mon. N Mesa Verde Natl. Pk N Chaco Canyon N	Ute Mountain I Alkali Ridge B Canyon De Chelly N Hovenweep Natl Mon N Mesa Verde Natl Pk N Chaco Canyon N Edge of Cedars Ruin P
Games		Chimney Rock F Lowry Ruin B	Chimney Rock F	
Garbage Disposal	Walpi I Pecos Natl Mon N Quarai S Santa Clara I Taos I Puye' Ruins P Salmon Ruin C ABO S Laguna Pueblo I	Ute Mountain I Besh-Ba-Gowah N Pecos Natl Mon N Quarai S Zia Pueblo I Zuni I Bandelier Natl. Mon N Alkali Ridge B Salmon Ruin C ABO S Cannonball Mesa B Lowry Ruin B Edge of Cedars Ruin P Mesa Verde Natl Pk N Yucca House Natl Mon N Cila Cliff Dwellings S Chaco Canyon N Puye' Ruins P Canyon De Chelly N Casa Malpais P Kinshba Ruins I Chimney Rock F Hovenweep Natl Mon N	Chaco Canyon N Salmon Ruin C Holmes Site P Edge of Cedars Ruin P Ute Mountain I Alkali Ridge B Canyon De Chelly N Chimney Rock F Hovenweep Natl Mon N Mesa Verde Natl Pk N Yucca House Natl Mon N Bradford Canyon B Arch Canyon B Hale Canyon Ruins B	Ute Mountain I Alkali Ridge B Canyon De Chelly N Hovenweep Natl Mon N Mesa Verde Natl Pk N Chaco Canyon N Edge of Cedars Ruin P
Quarry		Tsiping O		
Religion	Walpi I Pecos Natl Mon. N Salmon Ruin C Santa Clara Pueblo I Taos I ABO I San Estevan Del Rey P Acoma F Coronado State Mon. S Laguna Pueblo I Polsen State Mon. S San Gabriel De Tunge Owingo P San Jazaro P Quarai S	Chaco Canyon N Pecos Natl. Mon N Salmon Ruin C Zuni I Bandelier Natl Mon N McClellan Basin B Cannonball Mesa B Mesa Verde Natl Pk N Ute Mountain I Coronado State Mon P Casa Malpais B Lowry Ruin B Quarai S Acoma F Picture Rock B Alkali Ridge B ABO S	Mesa Verde Natl Pk N Ute Mountain I Chaco Canyon N Salmon Ruin C Alkali Ridge B	Mesa Verde N Ute Mountain I Chaco Canyon N Alkali Ridge B

Ownership of Sites:

S - State
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SOUTHWEST-ANASAZI-SAN JUAN (CONTINUED)

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Pueblo IV	AD 1500-1100 Pueblo III	AD 1100-900 Pueblo II	AD 900-700 Pueblo I
Trail		Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Casa Malpais <u>P</u> Picture Rock <u>E</u> McClown Basin <u>B</u> Cannonball Mesa <u>B</u> Lowry Ruin <u>E</u>	Chaco Canyon <u>N</u>	
Burial Ground	Laguna Pueblo <u>I</u> Santa Clara <u>I</u> Taos <u>I</u>	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Chimney Rock <u>E</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u>	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Chimney Rock <u>E</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u>	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u>
Other	(Navajo Defensive Structure Frances Canyon <u>B</u>) (Intertribal Conflict & Alliance Big Bend Mesa <u>E</u>) (Pueblo Revolt Plains Contact-Taos <u>I</u>) (Pecos <u>N</u>) (Pueblo Revolt - Palace of the Governor) Numerous Sites showing Trade Numerous Sites with Historic Churches	(Acculturation Quarai <u>B</u>) (Roads - Chaco <u>N</u>)	(Kiva as habitation structure - Chimney Rock <u>E</u>)	
Ownership of Sites: S - State C - County I - Indian P - Private F - USFS O - Other Federal M - Municipal N - NPS B - BLM				

SOUTHWEST - ANASAZI - SAN JUAN (CONTINUED)

Site Type	AD 700-400 Basketmaker III	AD 400-100 BC Basketmaker II	7000 BC San Jose	7000 BC Paleo-Indian
Architecture Ceremonial				
Architecture Food Storage	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl Mon <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u>	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u>		
Architecture Habitation	Edge of Cedars Ruin <u>P</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Besh-Ba-Gowah <u>M</u> Kinlichee <u>I</u> Petrified Forest <u>N</u> Turkey Creek <u>B</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl Mon <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Grand Gulch <u>B</u>	Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Kinlichee <u>I</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Grand Gulch <u>B</u> Turkey Creek <u>B</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u>		
Architecture Protection	Hovenweep Natl Mon <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u>			
Art	Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl Mon <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u>	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u>		
Campsite				Sandia Cave <u>F</u>
Cave	Fishhook Canyon <u>B</u> Grand Gulch <u>B</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u>	Fishhook Canyon <u>B</u> Grand Gulch <u>B</u>		Sandia Cave <u>F</u>
Chipping Ground				
Food Collection	Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl Mon. <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u>			
Food Cultivation	Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl Mon <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Park <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u>	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Manuelito Complex <u>S</u>		
Hunting - Big Game	Mesa Verde Natl Park <u>N</u>			Sandia Cave <u>F</u>
Hunting - Small Game	Mesa Verde Natl Park <u>N</u>			
Food Preparation	Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u>	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u>		

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SOUTHWEST - Anasazi - San Juan (Continued)

Site Type	AD 700-400 Basketmaker III	AD 400-100 BC Basketmaker II	100-7000 BC - San Jose	7000 BC - Paleo-Indian
<hr/>				
Games				
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Garbage Disposal	Alkali Ridge <u>B</u> Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Hovenweep Natl Mon <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Chaco Canyon <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u>	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u>		Sandia Cave <u>F</u>
<hr/>				
Quarry				
<hr/>				
Religion	Mesa Verde <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u> Alkali Ridge <u>B</u>			
<hr/>				
Trail				
<hr/>				
Burial Ground	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u>	Canyon De Chelly <u>N</u> Mesa Verde Natl Pk <u>N</u> Ute Mountain <u>I</u>		
<hr/>				
Other				(Pre 9000 BC Sandia Points, Sandia Cave)
<hr/>				
Ownership of Sites:	S - State P - Private M - Municipal	C - County N - NPS F - USFS	I - Indian O - Other Federal B - BLM	

SOUTHWEST - ANASAZI - KAYENTA - VIRGIN RIVER

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Pueblo IV	AD 1500-1100 Pueblo III	AD 1100-900 Pueblo II	AD 900-700 Pueblo I
Architecture Ceremonial	Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Zion Natl. Park <u>N</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Zion Natl. Park <u>N</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Zion Natl. Park <u>N</u>
Architecture Food Storage	Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Calf Creek <u>B</u> Escalante River <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>
Architecture Habitation	Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo National Mon. <u>N</u> Calf Creek Recreation Site <u>B</u> Zion National Park <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u> Winona Site <u>F</u> Zion Natl. Park <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u>	Zion Natl. Park <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>
Architecture Protection	Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u>	Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>		
Art	Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Calf Creek <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u>	Winona Site <u>F</u> Valley of Fire State Park <u>S</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>	Valley of the Fire State Park <u>S</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>
Campsite	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>
Cave	Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>	Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>	Antelope Cave <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>	Antelope Cave <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>
Chipping Ground	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>
Food Collection	Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>
Food Cultivation	Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Winona Site <u>F</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>
Hunting Big Game	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>

Ownership of Sites:

S - State
P - Private
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SOUTHWEST - Anasazi - Kayenta - Virgin River (Continued)

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Pueblo IV	AD 1500-1100 Pueblo III	AD 1100-900 Pueblo II	AD 900-700 Pueblo I
Hunting Small Game	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>
Food Preparation	Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Zion Natl. Park <u>N</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwellings <u>B</u>	Winona Site <u>F</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u> Zion Natl. Park <u>N</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwellings <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u> Zion Natl. Park <u>N</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwellings <u>B</u>
Games		Cottonwood Cliff Dwellings <u>B</u>	Cottonwood Cliff Dwellings <u>B</u>	Cottonwood Cliff Dwellings <u>B</u>
Garbage Disposal	Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Winona Site <u>F</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>
Quarry				
Religion	Awatovi Ruins <u>I</u> Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo National Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Old Oraibi <u>I</u> Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>
Trail				
Burial Ground	Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>	Navajo Natl. Mon. <u>N</u>		
Other		(Land Rush - Winona Site <u>F</u>)		

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SOUTHWEST - Anasazi - Kayenta - Virgin River (Continued)

Site Type	AD 700-400 Basketmaker III	AD 400-100 BC Basketmaker II	100-7000 BC San Jose	7000 BC Paleo-Indian
Architecture Ceremonial				
Architecture Food Storage	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>		
Architecture Habitation	Zion National Pk <u>M</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>		
Architecture Protection				
Art	Valley of Fire State Park <u>S</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>	Valley of Fire State Park <u>S</u> Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>		
Campsite	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>		
Cave	Antelope Cave <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Dwelling <u>B</u>	Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u> South Fork Indian Canyon <u>B</u>		
Chipping Ground	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>		
Food Collection	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>		
Food Cultivation	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>		
Hunting - Big Game	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>		
Hunting - Small Game	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>		
Food Preparation	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u> Zion Natl. Pk. <u>M</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u>		
Games	Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u>	Cottonwood Cliff Dwelling <u>B</u>		
Garbage Disposal	Paria Plateau <u>B</u> Antelope Cave <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>		
Quarry				
Religion	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>	Paria Plateau <u>B</u>		
Trail				
Burial Ground				
Other				

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SOUTHWEST - Anasazi - Sevier - Fremont

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Pueblo IV	AD 1500-1100 Pueblo III	AD 1100-900 Pueblo II	AD 900-700 Pueblo I
Architecture Ceremonial		Canyonlands Natl. Park <u>N</u>	Canyonlands Natl. Park <u>N</u>	
Architecture Food Storage		Moki Ruin <u>B</u> Anasazi Village <u>S</u> Cañon Pintado <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u> Canyonlands Natl. Park <u>N</u> Calf Creek <u>B</u>	Cañon Pintado <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u> Canyonlands Natl. Park <u>N</u> Moki Ruin <u>B</u>	Cañon Pintado <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u> Moki Ruin <u>B</u>
Architecture Habitation	Dutch Creek Wickiup Village <u>B</u>	Anasazi Village <u>S</u> Canyonlands Natl. Park <u>N</u> Calf Creek <u>B</u>	Canyonlands Natl. Park <u>N</u>	
Architecture Protection				
Art	Escalante Canyon <u>B</u> Cañon Pintado <u>B</u> Newspaper Rock <u>S</u> Parowan Gap <u>B</u>	Calf Creek <u>B</u> Buckhorn Pictographs <u>B</u> Black Dragon Pictographs <u>B</u> Capitol Reef Natl. Monument <u>N</u> Hog Springs Site <u>B</u> Canyon Pintado <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u> Hog Springs Site <u>B</u> Parowan Gap <u>B</u> Anasazi Village <u>S</u> Great Stone Foot <u>B</u> Canyon Pintado <u>B</u> Canyonlands Natl. Park <u>N</u>	Black Dragon Pictographs <u>B</u> Capitol Reef Natl. Monument <u>N</u> Hog Springs Site <u>B</u> Parowan Gap <u>B</u> Cañon Pintado <u>B</u> Carrott Men Pictographs <u>B</u> Canyonlands Natl. Park <u>N</u> Newspaper Rock <u>S</u> Buckhorn Pictographs <u>B</u>	Carrot Men Pictographs <u>B</u> Cañon Pintado <u>B</u> Buckhorn Pictographs <u>B</u> Black Dragon Pictographs <u>B</u>
Campsite	Escalante Canyon <u>B</u>	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>	Carrot Men Pictograph <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>	Carrott Men Pictographs <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>
Cave		Cañon Pintado <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u> Hog Springs Site <u>B</u>	Cañon Pintado <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u> Hog Springs Site <u>B</u>	Cañon Pintado <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>
Chipping Ground		Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>
Food Collection	Dutch Creek Wickiup <u>B</u>	Anasazi Village <u>S</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>	Carrot Men Pictographs <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>	Carrot Men Pictographs <u>B</u> Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>
Food Cultivation		Anasazi Village <u>S</u>	Carrot Men Pictograph <u>B</u>	Carrot Men Pictograph <u>B</u>
Hunting Big Game	Dutch Creek Wickiup <u>B</u>	Anasazi Village <u>S</u>	Carrot Men Pictograph <u>B</u>	Carrot Men Pictograph <u>B</u>
Hunting Small Game	Dutch Creek Wickiup <u>B</u>	Anasazi Village <u>S</u>	Carrot Men Pictograph <u>B</u>	Carrot Men Pictograph <u>B</u>
Food Preparation	Dutch Creek Wickiup <u>B</u>	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>
Games				
Garbage Disposal				

Site Ownership:

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SOUTHWEST - Anasazi - Sevier - Fremont (Continued)

Site Type	AD 1700-1900 Pueblo IV	AD 1500-1100 Pueblo III	AD 1100-900 Pueblo II	AD 900-700 Pueblo I
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Quarry

Religion Escalante Canyon B

Trail Escalante Canyon B

Burial Ground

Other Ute Memorial S
Museum on Chief's
Land

Site Ownership:	S - State	C - County	I - Indian
	P - Private	N - National Park Service	O - Other Federal
	M - Municipal	F - USFS	B - BLM

SOUTHWEST - Anasazi - Sevier - Fremont (Continued)

Site Type	AD 700-400 Basketmaker III	AD 400-100 BC Basketmaker II	100-7000 BC San Jose	7000 BC Paleo-Indian
Architecture Ceremonial				
Architecture Food Storage	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>			
Architecture Habitation				
Architecture Protection				
Art				
Campsite	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>	Great Sand Dunes <u>N</u>	Great Sand Dunes <u>N</u>	Great Sand Dunes <u>N</u>
Cave	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>			
Chipping Ground	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>			
Food Collection	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>			
Food Cultivation				
Hunting, Big Game		Great Sand Dunes <u>N</u>	Great Sand Dunes <u>N</u>	Great Sand Dunes <u>N</u>
Hunting, Small Game				
Food Preparation	Miller Creek Dist. <u>B</u>			
Games				
Garbage Disposal				
Quarry				
Religion				
Trail		Great Sand Dunes <u>N</u>	Great Sand Dunes <u>N</u>	Great Sand Dunes <u>N</u>
Burial Ground				
Other				

Site Ownership:

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SOUTHWEST - MOCOLLON

Site Type	AD 1400-1000 Mogollon 5	AD 1000-900 Mogollon 4	AD 900-600 Mogollon 3	AD 600-400 Mogollon 2	AD 400-100 BC Mogollon 1
Architecture Ceremonial	Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Point of Pines <u>P</u>
Architecture Food Storage	Kinishba Ruin <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	
Architecture Habitation	Gran Quivira <u>N</u> Three Rivers <u>B</u> Petroglyph <u>B</u> Kvilleylekia Ruins <u>P</u> San Juan Pueblo <u>I</u> Hueco Tanks <u>S</u> Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Winona Site <u>P</u> Kinishba Ruins <u>P</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Hueco Tanks <u>S</u> Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u> Gran Quivira <u>N</u> Three Rivers <u>B</u> Petroglyphs <u>B</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u> Gran Quivira <u>N</u> Hueco Tanks <u>S</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u>
Architecture Protection	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u>	
Art	Three Rivers <u>B</u> Petroglyphs <u>B</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u> Kvilleylekia Ruins <u>P</u> Hueco Tanks <u>S</u> Winona Site <u>P</u> Kinishba Ruins <u>P</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u> Gran Quivira <u>N</u>	Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u> Gran Quivira <u>N</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u> Hueco Tanks <u>S</u>	Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u> Gran Quivira <u>N</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u> Hueco Tanks <u>S</u>	Point of Pines <u>P</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Point of Pines <u>P</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>
Campsite	San Jose <u>A</u>				
Cave	Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u> Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u>	Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u> Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u>	Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u> Midway Canyon <u>B</u>	Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u> Midway Canyon <u>B</u> Agonino Cave <u>B</u> Dry Cave <u>B</u>
Chipping Ground					
Food Collection	Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>
Food Cultivation	Gran Quivira <u>N</u> Kvilleylekia <u>P</u> Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Winona Site <u>P</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>P</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u>
Hunting - Big Game					
Hunting - Small Game					
Food Preparation	Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u> Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Winona Site <u>P</u> Kinishba Ruins <u>P</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Gran Quivira <u>N</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>P</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Point of Pines <u>P</u> Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>
Games					
Site Ownerships	S - State P - Private M - Municipal	C - County N - NPS F - USFS	I - Indian O - Other Federal B - BLM		

SOUTHWEST - MOGOLLON - (Continued)

Site Type	AD 1400-1000 Mogollon 5	AD 1000-900 Mogollon 4	AD 900-600 Mogollon 3	AD 600-400 Mogollon 2	AD 400-100 BC Mogollon 1
Garbage Disposal	Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u> Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Winona Site <u>F</u> Kinisba Ruin <u>F</u> Point of Pines <u>F</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>F</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>F</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>F</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>F</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>F</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>F</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>F</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>	Walnut Canyon, NM <u>N</u> Point of Pines <u>F</u> Carlsbad Caverns <u>N</u>
Quarry					
Religion	Point of Pines <u>F</u> Kwelleylekia <u>F</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>F</u>	Point of Pines <u>F</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>F</u>	Point of Pines <u>F</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>F</u>	Point of Pines <u>F</u> Woodrow Ruin <u>F</u>	Point of Pines <u>F</u>
Trail					
Burial Ground	Kwelleylekia <u>F</u>				
Other	(Land Rush - Winona Site <u>F</u>)				

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SOUTHWEST - HOGGOLLO

Site Type	100-2000 BC San Pedro- Cochise	2000-5000 BC Chiricahua-Cochise	5000-7000 BC Sulfer Spgs. - Cochise	7000 BC Palco-Indian
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Architecture Ceremonial	Point of Pines <u>P</u>			
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Architecture Food Storage				
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Architecture Habitation	Point of Pines <u>P</u>			
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Architecture Protection				
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Art	Point of Pines <u>P</u>			
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Campsite		Bat Cave <u>B</u>		
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Cave	Feather Cave <u>B</u> Aponino Cave <u>B</u> Dry Cave <u>B</u>	Bat Cave <u>B</u>		
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Chipping Ground				
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Food Collection				
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Food Cultivation	Point of Pines <u>P</u>	Bat Cave <u>B</u>		
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Hunting - Big Game		Bat Cave <u>B</u>		
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Hunting - Small Game				
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Food Preparation	Point of Pines <u>P</u>			
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Games				
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Garbage Disposal	Point of Pines <u>P</u>	Bat Cave <u>B</u>		
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Quarry				
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Religion	Point of Pines <u>P</u>			
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Trail				
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Burial Ground				
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Other				
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SOUTHWEST - HOHOKAM

Site Type	AD 1400-1100 Classic	AD 1100-900 Sedentary	AD 900-550 Colonial	AD 550-100 BC Pioneer
Architecture Cerenonial	Wupatki Natl. Mon. <u>M</u> Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Casa Grande <u>M</u>	Wupatki Natl. Mon. <u>M</u> Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Casa Grande <u>M</u>	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>
Architecture Food Storage	Tonto Natl. Mon. <u>M</u> Tuzigoot Natl. Mon. <u>M</u>			
Architecture Habitation	Cocoraque Butte <u>B</u> Dripping Springs <u>B</u> Mineral Mountains <u>B</u> Perry Mesa <u>B</u> Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Casa Grande <u>M</u> Adamsville <u>S</u> Tuzigoot Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Montezuma Castle <u>M</u> Quibiri <u>P</u> Wupatki Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Tonto Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Fortaleza <u>I</u> Pueblo Grande <u>M</u>	Winona Site <u>P</u> Cocoraque Butte <u>B</u> Mineral Mountains <u>B</u> Pueblo Grande <u>M</u> Wupatki Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Casa Grande <u>M</u> Dripping Springs <u>B</u>	Snaketown <u>M</u>	Snaketown <u>M</u>
Architecture Protection	Fortaleza <u>I</u> Casa Grande <u>M</u> Montezuma Castle <u>M</u> Tuzigoot Natl. Mon. <u>M</u>	Casa Grande <u>M</u>		
Art	Casa Grande <u>N</u> Cocoraque Butte <u>B</u> Dripping Springs <u>B</u> Eagle Tail Mountains <u>B</u> Haley Hills Site <u>B</u> Tonto Nacional Mon. <u>M</u> Tuzigoot Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Winona Site <u>P</u> Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Painted Rocks Site <u>S</u>	Eagle Tail Mountains <u>B</u> Haley Hills Site <u>B</u> Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Painted Rocks Site <u>S</u> Casa Grande <u>M</u> Cocoraque Butte <u>B</u> Dripping Springs <u>B</u>	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>
Campsite	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>
Cave	Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Dripping Springs <u>B</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Dripping Springs <u>B</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>
Chipping Ground				
Food Collection	Quibiri <u>P</u> Tonto Natl. Mon. <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>
Food Cultivation	Perry Mesa <u>B</u> Casa Grande <u>N</u> Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Adamsville <u>S</u> Tuzigoot Natl. Mon. <u>M</u> Fortaleza <u>I</u> Hohokam Pima Irrigation <u>P</u> Pueblo Grande <u>M</u>	Wupatki Natl. Mon. <u>M</u> Pueblo Grande <u>M</u> Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Casa Grande <u>M</u>	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>
Hunting - Big Game				
Hunting - Small Game				
Ownership of Sites:	S - State P - Private N - Municipal	C - County N - NPS F - USFS	I - Indian O - Other Federal B - BLM	

SOUTHWEST - HOHOKAM (CONTINUED)

Site Type	AD 1400-1100 Classic	AD 1100-900 Sedentary	AD 900-550 Colonial	AD 550-100 BC Pioneer
Food Preparation	Cocoraque Butte <u>B</u> Dripping Springs <u>B</u> Haley Hills <u>B</u> Mineral Mountains <u>B</u> Perry Mesa <u>B</u> Casa Grande <u>N</u> Adamsville <u>S</u> Tuzigoot Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Winona Site <u>F</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Quibiri <u>P</u> Wupatki Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Tonto Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Snaketown <u>I N</u>	Dripping Springs <u>B</u> Haley Hills <u>B</u> Mineral Mountains <u>B</u> Wupatki Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Snaketown <u>I N</u> Casa Grande <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Cocoraque Butte <u>B</u>	Snaketown <u>I N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Snaketown <u>I N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>
Games	Snaketown <u>I N</u> Wupatki Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Pueblo Grande <u>M</u> Adamsville <u>S</u> Casa Grande <u>N</u>	Wupatki Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Pueblo Grande <u>M</u> Casa Grande <u>N</u> Snaketown <u>I N</u>	Snaketown <u>I N</u>	
Garbage Disposal	Perry Mesa <u>B</u> Tonto Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Adamsville <u>S</u> Tuzigoot Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Winona Site <u>F</u> Quibiri <u>P</u> Wupatki Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Snaketown <u>I N</u> Fortaleza <u>I</u>	Wupatki Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Snaketown <u>I N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Snaketown <u>I N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Snaketown <u>I N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>
Quarry				
Religion	Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Snaketown <u>I N</u> Casa Grande <u>N</u>	Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Snaketown <u>I N</u> Casa Grande <u>N</u>	Snaketown <u>I N</u>	Snaketown <u>I N</u>
Trail	Cocoraque Butte <u>B</u> Dripping Springs <u>B</u> Haley Hills <u>B</u>	Cocoraque Butte <u>B</u> Dripping Springs <u>B</u> Haley Hills <u>B</u>		
Burial Ground	Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Fortaleza <u>I</u> Snaketown <u>I N</u> Tuzigoot Natl. Mon <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Gatlin Site <u>P</u> Snaketown <u>I N</u>	Snaketown <u>I N</u>	Snaketown <u>I N</u>
Other	(Landrush Winona-Wupatki) Trade and Mexican Contact - Snaketown <u>I N</u>			

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SOUTHWEST - HONOKAM (CONTINUED)

Site Type	100 - 2000 BC San Pedro-Cochise	2000-5000 BC Chiricahua -Cochise	5000-7000 BC Salter Spgs Cochise	17000 BC Palco-Indian
Architecture Ceremonial				
Architecture Food Storage				
Architecture Habitation	Snaketown <u>N</u> <u>I</u>			
Architecture Protection				
Art	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>			
Campsite	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u> -	Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Lehner Ranch <u>P</u>
Cave	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>
Chipping Ground				
Food Collection	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Double Adobe <u>P</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>
Food Cultivation	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>			
Hunting - Big Game			Double Adobe <u>P</u>	Lehner Ranch <u>P</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>
Hunting - Small Game			Double Adobe <u>P</u>	
Food Preparation	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Double Adobe <u>P</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u> Lehner Ranch <u>P</u>
Games				
Garbage Disposal	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u> Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>	Ventana Cave <u>I</u>
Quarry				
Religion	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>			
Trail				
Burial Ground	Snaketown <u>I</u> <u>N</u>			
Other			Extinct Mammoth Double Adobe	Lehner Ranch

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SOUTHWEST - PATAYAN

Site Type	AD 1700-1500 Patayan III	AD 1500-1075 Patayan II	AD 1075-675 Patayan I	AD 675-1000 BC Anasazi	1000-7000BC Pinto Basin	5000-BC Lake Mojave
Architecture Ceremonial						
Architecture Food Storage						
Architecture Habitation		Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u>			
Architecture Protection						
Art	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u> Blyth Intaglios <u>B</u> Ripley Intaglios <u>B</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u> Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u> Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u> Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u> Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>
Campsite	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	
Cave				Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	
Chipping Ground						
Food Collection		Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	
Food Cultivation		Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u>			
Hunting, Big Game	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u> Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u> Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>
Hunting, Small Game						
Food Preparation						
Games						
Garbage Disposal	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>	Lake Mead NRA <u>N</u>
Quarry						
Religion				Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	Grand Canyon <u>N</u>	
Trail						
Burial Ground						
Other						

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TEXAS

Site Type	Coast					Southwest		
	AD 1700-1250 Brownsville	AD 1700-900 Rockport	AD 1500-500 Berril-Galveston Bay	AD 700-5000BC Aransas	5000 BC Beeville	AD 700-1200 Mier	AD 1200-5000BC Falcon	5000BC Guerrero
Architecture Ceremonial								
Architecture Food Storage								
Architecture Habitation								
Architecture Protection								
Art								
Campsite								
Cave								
Chipping Ground								
Food Collection								
Food Cultivation								
Hunting Big Game								
Hunting Small Game								
Food Preparation								
Games								
Garbage Disposal								
Quarry								
Religion								
Traill								
Burial Ground								
Other								

TEXAS

Site Type	Great Bend		Central		
	AD 1500-1000 Chisos	AD 1000-5000BC Pecos River	AD 1700-1200 Central Texas	AD 1200-5000 BC Edwards Plateau	5000 BC Kincaid
Architecture Ceremonial			Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	George C. Davis <u>S</u> <u>P</u> Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	
Architecture Food Storage					
Architecture Habitation				George C. Davis <u>S</u> <u>P</u>	
Architecture Protection					
Art	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Mile Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Mile Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Paint Rock Indian Pictographs <u>P</u>	George C. Davis <u>S</u> <u>P</u>	
Campsite	Mile Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Mile Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>		Levi Rockshelter <u>P</u>	Levi Rockshelter <u>P</u>
Cave	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Mile Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Mile Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>		Levi Rockshelter <u>P</u>	Levi Rockshelter <u>P</u>
Chipping Ground				Steadman, Foy <u>P</u>	Steadman, Foy <u>P</u>
Food Collection	Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Lower Pecos <u>P</u>		George C. Davis <u>S</u> <u>P</u>	
Food Cultivation			Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	George C. Davis <u>S</u> <u>P</u> Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	
Hunting Big Game	Mile Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u> Seminole Canyon <u>P</u>	Mile Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u> Seminole Canyon <u>P</u>	Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	Westerman Mound <u>P</u> Foy Steadman Site <u>P</u>	Foy Steadman Site <u>P</u>
Hunting Small Game	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	
Food Preparation	Mile Canyon <u>P</u>	Mile Canyon <u>P</u>			Steadman Foy Site <u>P</u>
Games					
Garbage Disposal	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	Westerman Mound <u>P</u> Levi Rockshelter <u>P</u>	Levi Rockshelter <u>P</u>
Quarry					
Religion	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Seminole Canyon <u>P</u> Lower Pecos <u>P</u>	Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	George C. Davis <u>S</u> <u>P</u> Westerman Mound <u>P</u>	
Trail					
Burial Ground				George C. Davis <u>S</u> <u>P</u>	
Other		(10,000 BC Bison hunters) (Lower Pecos <u>P</u>) (Mile Canyon <u>P</u>) (7,000 B.C.) (Seminole Canyon <u>P</u>) (8000BC)		(Trade) (George C. Davis <u>S</u> <u>P</u>)	

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LISTING OF SITES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

BY CULTURAL/GEOGRAPHIC SUBAREA

PLAINS-NORTHWESTERN

<u>Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
1 Agate Basin Site	Wyoming	8000-7000B.C.
2 Big Goose Creek Buffalo Jump	Wyoming	AD 500-1700
3 Casper Buffalo Trap	Wyoming	
4 Castle Gardens Petroglyph Site	Wyoming	AD 500-1700
5 Clarks Fork	Wyoming	AD 1500-1700
6 Dead Indian Campsite	Wyoming	7000 B.C.-AD 1700
7 Deadman Butte (Gemstone Enjoyment)	Wyoming	AD 500-1500
8 Demijohn Flat	Montana	AD 500-1500
9 Garrett Allen Prehistoric Site	Wyoming	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
10 Glenrock Buffalo Jump	Wyoming	AD 500-1500
11 Homer Site	Wyoming	7000-4000 B.C.
12 Inyan Kara Mountain	Wyoming	AD 500-1500
13 Legend Rock Petroglyph Site	Wyoming	AD 500-1700
14 Little Mt. Archaeological Complex	Wyoming	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
15 Lolo Trail	Idaho	AD 1500-1700
16 Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument	Montana	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
17 Medicine Lodge Creek Site	Wyoming	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
18 Medicine Wheel	Wyoming	A.D. 1500-1700
19 Obsidian Cliff (Yellowstone National Park)	Wyoming	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
20 Petroglyph Canyon	Montana	AD 500-1700
21 Pictograph Cave State Monument	Montana	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
22 Pine Spring	Wyoming	A.D. 1500-1700
23 Ulm Pishkun State Monument	Montana	A.D. 1-900-Besant
24 Vore Buffalo Jump	Wyoming	A.D. 500-1700
25 Wahkpa Chu'gn Site	Montana	A.D. 1-900-Besant
26 Wardell Buffalo Trap	Wyoming	A.D. 500-1700
27 Yellowstone National Park (Mammoth Visitor Center)	Wyoming	A.D. 500-1700

PLAINS-MIDDLE MISSOURI

28 Arzberger Site	South Dakota	A.D. 1200-1600
29 Badlands National Monument	South Dakota	A.D. 1-1600
30 Bear Butte State Park	South Dakota	A.D. 1600-1700
31 Big Hidatsa Village Site	North Dakota	A.D. 1600-1700
32 Bloom Site	South Dakota	A.D. 1000-1200
33 Crow Creek Site	South Dakota	A.D. 1200-1700
34 Crowley Flint Quarry Site	North Dakota	A.D. 1-1700
35 Fort Thompson Mounds	South Dakota	A.D. 1-1000
36 Hagen Site	Montana	A.D. 1600-1700

<u>Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
37 Huff State Historic Site	North Dakota	A.D. 1200-1700
38 Langdeau Site	South Dakota	A.D. 1200-1700
39 Medicine Rock Butte State Historic Site	North Dakota	A.D. 1200-1700
40 Mitchell Site	South Dakota	A.D. 1000-1200
41 Molstad Village	South Dakota	A.D. 1200-1600
42 Slant Indian Village	North Dakota	A.D. 1600-1700
43 Writing Rock State Historic Site	North Dakota	A.D. 1200-1700

PLAINS-NORTHEASTERN

44 Double Ditch State Historic Site	North Dakota	A.D. 1400-1700
45 Fort Clark Historic Site	North Dakota	A.D. 1400-1700
46 Menoken State Historic Site	North Dakota	Siouan Tribes
47 Menoken Village	North Dakota	Siouan Tribes
48 Molander State Historic Site	North Dakota	A.D. 1400-1700
49 Sherman Park Indian Burial Mounds	South Dakota	A.D. 250-1000
50 Standing Rock State Historic Site	North Dakota	A.D. 1400-1700
51 Ward Indian Village	North Dakota	A.D. 1400-1700

PLAINS-SOUTHERN

52 Alibates Flint Quarries	Texas	9000 B.C.-A.D. 1500
53 Anderson Basin (Blackwater Draw)	New Mexico	9000 B.C.-8000 B.C.
54 Black Mesa State Park	Oklahoma	A.D. 1000-1700
55 Blackwater Draw Museum	New Mexico	9000 B.C.-A.D. 1000
56 Buessh Archeological Site	Kansas	A.D. 1000-1500
57 Deer Creek Site	Oklahoma	A.D. 1500-1700
58 El Cuartelejo	Kansas	A.D. 1500-1700
59 Folsom Site	New Mexico	Folsom and Clovis
60 Harrell Site	Texas	A.D. 1000-1500
61 Infinity Site	Kansas	A.D. 1400
62 Landergin Mesa	Texas	A.D. 1000-1500
63 Lubbock Lake Site	Texas	9000 B.C.-6000 B.C.
64 McLemore Site	Oklahoma	A.D. 1000-1500
65 Plainview Site	Texas	Plainview
66 Spiro Mound Group	Oklahoma	A.D. 1000-1500
67 Stamper Site	Oklahoma	A.D. 1000-1500
68 Theodore Davis Site	Nebraska	A.D. 1000-1600
69 Tobias-Thompson	Kansas	A.D. 1500-1700

PLAINS-CENTRAL

70 Ash Hollow Cave	Nebraska	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
71 Coufal Site	Nebraska	A.D. 100-1300
72 Crow Creek Site	South Dakota	A.D. 1000-1600
73 Fey Archeological Site	Nebraska	A.D. 250-1000
74 Gilmore, Walker Site (Sterns Creek Site)	Nebraska	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1
75 Hudson-Meng Bison Kill Site	Nebraska	7000-5000 B.C.
76 Humphrey Archeologica ¹ Site	Nebraska	A.D. 1600-1700
77 Indian Burial Pit	Kansas	A.D. 250-1300
78 Inscription Rock	Kansas	A.D. 1300-1650

<u>Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
79 Kelso Site	Nebraska	A.D. 1000-1300
80 Lansing Man Site	Kansas	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1
81 Leary Site	Nebraska	A.D. 1300-1600
82 Lindenmeier Site	Colorado	9000-8000 B.C.
83 Logan Creek Site	Nebraska	5000-4000 B.C.
84 Lovett Site	Nebraska	A.D. 1600-1700
85 Nehawka Flint Quarries	Nebraska	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1600
86 Pawnee Indian Village Museum	Kansas	A.D. 1600-1830's
87 Pawnee Rock	Kansas	A.D. 1300-1700
88 Pike Pawnee Village Site (Hill Site)	Nebraska	A.D. 1650-1700
89 Ponca Fort Site	Nebraska	A.D. 1650-1700
90 Schultz Site	Nebraska	A.D. 250-1000
91 Schuyler Site (Grey Site)	Nebraska	A.D. 1300-1650
92 Signal Butte	Nebraska	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1
93 Trowbridge Archeological Site	Kansas	A.D. 250-1000
94 Ute Trail	Colorado	A.D. 1000-1700
95 Whiteford Site	Kansas	A.D. 250-1300
96 William Young Site	Kansas	4000 B.C.-A.D. 1
97 Wright Site	Nebraska	A.D. 1300-1700

INTERIOR PLATEAU-McNARY RESERVOIR

98 Marmes Rockshelter	Washington	5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
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INTERIOR PLATEAU-PLATEAU AND RIVERINE

99 Alpha Rockshelter	Idaho	A.D. 1-1700
100 Collier State Park	Idaho	A.D. 1-1700
101 Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park Interpretive Center	Washington	A.D. 1-1700
102 Indian Rock Paintings - Spokane	Washington	A.D. 1-1700
103 Indian Rock Paintings - Yakima	Washington	A.D. 1-1700
104 Lake Lenore Caves	Washington	A.D. 1-1700
105 Lolo Trail	Idaho	A.D. 1-1700
106 Macks Canyon	Oregon	before A.D. 1
107 Midvale Quarry.	Idaho	A.D. 1-1700
108 Nez Perce National Historic Park	Idaho	A.D. 1-1700
109 Pacific Northwest Indian Center	Washington	A.D. 1-1700
110 Pictographs	Montana	A.D. 1-1700
111 Rocky Creek	Idaho	A.D. 1-1700
112 Weippe Prairie	Idaho	A.D. 1-1700

NORTHWEST COAST-ARCTIC

113 Chief Shakes States Historic Site	Alaska	A.D. 1700
114 Palugvik Site	Alaska	Pre A.D. 1700
115 Yukon Island	Alaska	late prehistoric

<u>Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
<u>NORTHWEST COAST-NORTH</u>		
116 Alaska Totems	Alaska	c.A.D. 1700
117 New Kasaan Totem Park	Alaska	c.A.D. 1700
118 Sitka National Monument	Alaska	prior to A.D. 1700
119 Totem Bight State Historic Site (Mud Bight Village)	Alaska	prior to A.D. 1700

NORTHWEST COAST-COAST SALISH-CHINOOK

120 Marymore Prehistoric Indian Site	Washington	5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
121 Neah Bay	Washington	A.D. 1-1700
122 Old Man House	Washington	A.D. 100-1860's
123 Ozette Indian Village Archeological Site	Washington	A.D. 100-1700
124 Susan Creek Indian Mounds	Oregon	A.D. 1500-1700

NORTHWEST COAST-NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA

125 Gunther Island Site 67 (Tolowot)	California	prior to A.D. 1700
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ALASKA-BROOKS RANGE

126 Onion Portage Archeological District	Alaska	10,000 B.C.-A.D. 800
127 Tangle Lakes Archeological District	Alaska	Early man

ALASKA-NORTHWEST

128 Birnirk Site	Alaska	A.D. 400-1700
129 Gambell Site	Alaska	250 B.C.-A.D. 1700
130 Ipiutak Site	Alaska	1000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
131 Iyatayet Site (Cape Denbigh Flint Site)	Alaska	6000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
132 Onion Portage Archeological District	Alaska	6500 B.C.-A.D. 1700
133 Wales Site	Alaska	A.D. 400-1700

ALASKA-SOUTHWEST

134 Ananiuliak Island Archeological District	Alaska	Eskimo, Aleut
135 Chaluka Site	Alaska	9000-1000 B.C.
136 Katmai National Monument	Alaska	A.D. 500-1700
137 Palugvik Site	Alaska	Kachemak III
138 Three Saints Bay Archeological Site	Alaska	Three Saints Bay and Kachemak
139 Yukon Island Main Site	Alaska	Kachemak II

<u>SITE</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
<u>CALIFORNIA-NORTH COAST RANGE</u>		
140 Clear Lake State Park	California	A.D. 250-1700
141 Salt Point State Park Archeological District	California	A.D. 250-1700
<u>CALIFORNIA-CENTRAL COAST</u>		
142 Coyote Hills Regional Park	California	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
<u>CALIFORNIA-NORTHEAST</u>		
143 Lakes Basin Petroglyphs	California	A.D. 250-1700
144 Lava Beds Monument	California	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
<u>CALIFORNIA-SIERRA</u>		
145 Hawley Lake Petroglyphs	California	A.D. 250-1700
146 Indian Grinding Rock	California	A.D. 250-1700
147 Meadow Lake Petroglyphs	California	A.D. 250-1700
148 Sardine Valley Archeological District	California	5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
149 Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park	California	A.D. 250-1700
<u>CALIFORNIA-CENTRAL (INTERIOR) VALLEY</u>		
150 Ishi Site	California	A.D. 250-1700
151 Nowi Rancheria	California	A.D. 250-1700
152 Olsen Petroglyphs	California	A.D. 250-1700
153 Patrick Rancheria	California	A.D. 250-1700
154 Witt Site	California	pre. 5000-2000 B.C.
155 Woodlake Site	California	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
<u>GREAT BASIN-NORTHWEST UTAH</u>		
156 Danger Cave	Utah	8000 B.C.-A.D. 500
<u>GREAT BASIN-WEST-CENTRAL NEVADA</u>		
157 Black Canyon Campsite	Nevada	Prehistoric
158 Corn Creek Campsite	Nevada	5000 B.C.-A.D. 1900
159 Hickison Summit Petroglyph Site	Nevada	1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600
160 Izzenhood Ranch	Nevada	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
161 Last Supper Cave	Nevada	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
162 Leonard Rockshelter	Nevada	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1600
163 Owyhee Desert	Nevada	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
164 Quick Silver Mine	Nevada	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
165 Red Rocks Recreation Area	Nevada	A.D. 1-1700
166 Sheep Mountain Range Archeo- logical District	Nevada	Prehistoric
167 Spanish Ranch	Nevada	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
168 Swales Mountain	Nevada	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
169 Willow Creek Reservoir	Nevada	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1700

<u>Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
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GREAT BASIN-SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING

170	Bridger Antelope Trap	Wyoming	c.A.D. 1700
171	Current Creek Rockshelter	Wyoming	
172	White Mountain Petroglyphs	Wyoming	prior to A.D. 1700

GREAT BASIN-SOUTHERN IDAHO

173	McCammon Petroglyphs	Idaho	prior to A.D. 1700
174	Wilson Butte Cave	Idaho	prior to A.D. 1700

GREAT BASIN-SOUTHEAST CALIFORNIA

175	Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons	California	7000 B.C.-A.D. 1000
176	Calico Mountains Archeological Project	California	pre 7000 B.C.
177	Chalfont Valley Petroglyphs	California	1000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
178	Corn Springs Petroglyphs	California	A.D. 1000-1700
179	Death Valley National Monument	California	7000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
180	Grass Canyon Petroglyphs	California	1000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
181	Inscription Canyon Petroglyphs	California	1000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
182	Joshua Tree National Monument	California	7000-800 B.C.
183	Petroglyph Loop	California	1000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
184	Suprise Tank Petroglyphs	California	1000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
185	Travertine Rock	California	A.D. 1100-1700
186	Wild Horse Canyon Petroglyph/ Pictograph Site	California	A.D. 1000-1700
187	Yuha Intaglio	California	A.D. 1000-1700

GREAT BASIN-SOUTHEAST OREGON

188	Fort Rock Cave	Oregon	Pre 5000 B.C.
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SOUTHWEST ANASAZI-SAN JUAN SUBPROVINCE

189	Abo (San Gregorio de Abo)	New Mexico	P III, P IV
190	Acoma	New Mexico	P III, IV
191	Alkali Ridge	Utah	BM II - P III
192	Arch Canyon Indian Ruin	Utah	P II, III
193	Aztec Ruins National Monument	New Mexico	P. III
194	Bandelier National Monument	New Mexico	P. III
195	Besh-Ba-Gowah	Arizona	P. III
196	Big Bead Mesa	New Mexico	Navajo
197	Black Rock	Arizona	Anasazi
198	Bradford Canyon	Utah	P. II, III
199	Cannonball Mesa Ruins	Colorado	P. III
200	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	B.M. II - P. III
201	Casa Malpais Site	Arizona	P III
202	Chaco Canyon National Monument	New Mexico	P. I - III

<u>Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
203 Chimney Rock Archeological Site	Colorado	P. II - P. III
204 Coronado State Monument (Kuaaua)	New Mexico	P. IV
205 Dry Wash Overlook	Utah	P. II - III
206 Edge of the Cedars Indian Ruins	Utah	P. I - P. III
207 El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	P. III, IV
208 Fishhook Canyon	Arizona	Basketmaker
209 Folsom State Monument	New Mexico	P. IV
210 Frances Canyon	New Mexico	Refugee Site
211 Gallinas Spring Ruin	New Mexico	P. III, IV
212 Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument	New Mexico	P. III
213 Grand Gulch	Utah	B.M. II - P. III
214 Hawikuh	New Mexico	P. IV
215 Holmes Site	New Mexico	P. II
216 Homolovi Ruin	Arizona	P. III
217 Hovenweep National Monument	Colorado	B.M. III - P. III
218 Indian Pictographs and Petroglyphs	Utah	P. III
219 Jemez State Monument	New Mexico	P. IV
220 Kinishba Ruins	Arizona	P. III
221 Kinlichee Tribal Park	Arizona	P. I - III
222 Laguna Pueblo	New Mexico	P. IV
223 Lowry Ruin	Colorado	P. III
224 Manuelito Complex	New Mexico	B.M. II - P. III
225 McClean Basin Towers	Colorado	P. III
226 Mesa Verde National Park	Colorado	B.M. III - P. III
227 Mule Canyon Ruins	Utah	P. II, III
228 Narrows Cliff Dwelling Site	New Mexico	P. III
229 Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah	P. III
230 Palace of the Governors	New Mexico	P. IV
231 Pecos National Monument	New Mexico	P. III, IV
232 Petrified Forest National Park	Arizona	P. IV
233 Picture Rock	Colorado	P. III
234 Picuris Pueblo	New Mexico	P. III
235 Puye Ruins	New Mexico	P. III - IV
236 Quarai Ruins State Monument	New Mexico	P. III, IV
237 Salmon Ruin	New Mexico	P. I, III
238 Sandia Man Cave	New Mexico	Paleo Indian
239 Sand Island	Utah	A.D. 900-1300
240 San Esteven Del Ray Mission Church	New Mexico	P. IV
241 San Gabriel de Yungue-Ouinge	New Mexico	P. IV
242 San Juan Mesa Ruin	New Mexico	P. III, IV
243 San Juan Pueblo	New Mexico	P. III
244 San Lazaro	New Mexico	P. IV
245 Santa Clara Pueblo	New Mexico	P. IV
246 Taos Pueblo	New Mexico	P. IV
247 Tsiping	New Mexico	P. III
248 Turkey Creek	Arizona	Basketmaker
249 Ute Mountain-Mancos Canyon Historic District	Colorado	B.M. III - P. III

<u>Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
250 Walpi	Arizona	P. IV
251 Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	P. II, III
252 Zia Pueblo	New Mexico	P. III
253 Zuñi Pueblo	New Mexico	P. III

SOUTHWEST-ANASAZI-KAYENTA VIRGIN RIVER

254 Antelope Cave	Arizona	A.D. 500-1200
255 Awvatoivi Ruins	Arizona	P. IV
256 Calf Creek Recreation Site	Utah	P. III
257 Cottonwood Cliff Dwellings	Utah	A.D. 100-1300
258 Escalante River	Utah	A.D. 1100-1300
259 Navajo National Monument	Arizona	P. III, IV
260 Old Oraibi	Arizona	P. III, IV
261 Paria Plateau Archeological District	Arizona	Virgin Branch
262 South Fork Indian Canyon Petroglyphs	Utah	A.D. 1-1130
263 Valley of Fire State Park	Nevada	B.M. II - P. II
264 Winona Site	Arizona	P. II
265 Zion National Park	Utah	B.M. III - P. III

SOUTHWEST-ANASAZI-SEVIER-FREMONT

266 Anasazi Village (Coombs Site)	Utah	P. III
267 Black Dragon Pictographs	Utah	Fremont
268 Buckhorn Pictographs	Utah	Fremont
269 Calf Creek	Utah	A.D. 1100-1300
270 Cañon Pintado	Colorado	P. I - P. III
271 Canyonlands National Park	Utah	P. II - III
272 Capitol Reef National Monument	Utah	P. II, III
273 Carrot Men Pictograph Site	Colorado	P. I, II
274 Duck Creek Wickiup Village	Colorado	Ute A.D. 1500-1700
275 Escalante Canyon Petroglyphs	Colorado	P. IV
276 Great Sand Dunes National Monument	Colorado	7000 B.C.-A.D. 400
277 Great Stone Foot Petroglyph	Utah	P. III
278 Hog Springs Picnic Site	Utah	P. II, III
279 Miller Creek Archeological District	Colorado	B.M. III - P. III
280 Moki Ruin	Utah	A.D. 750-1300
281 Newspaper Rock, Indian Creek State Park	Utah	P. II - P. IV
282 Parowan Gap Indian Drawings (Petroglyphs)	Utah	P. II - P. IV
283 Ute Memorial Site	Colorado	Ute

SOUTHWEST MOGOLLON

284 Agonino Cave	New Mexico	San Pedro-Cochise
285 Bat Cave	New Mexico	Chiricahua-Cochise
286 Carlsbad Caverns National Park	New Mexico	100 B.C.-A.D. 1400

<u>Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
287 Dry Cave	New Mexico	San Pedro Cochise
288 Feather Cave	New Mexico	San Pedro Cochise
289 Gran Quivira National Monument	New Mexico	A.D. 600-1400
290 Hueco Tanks	Texas	A.D. 600-1400
291 Kinishba Ruins	Arizona	A.D. 1000-1400
292 Kwileylekia Ruins Monument	New Mexico	A.D. 1000-1400
293 Midway Canyon	Arizona	Basketmaker
294 Point of Pines Site	Arizona	2000 B.C.-A.D. 1400
295 San Jose	Arizona	St. Johns A.D. 1175-1300
296 San Juan Pueblo	New Mexico	A.D. 1000-1400
297 Three Rivers Petroglyphs and Pueblo Site	New Mexico	Jornada Mogollon
298 Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	100 B.C.-A.D. 1400
299 Winona Site	Arizona	A.D. 1000-1400
300 Woodrow Ruin (Mimbres State Monument)	New Mexico	A.D. 400-1100

SOUTHWEST-HOHOKAM

301 Adamsville Ruin	Arizona	A.D. 1100-1400
302 Casa Grande Ruins National Monument	Arizona	A.D. 900-1400
303 Cocoraque Butte Archeological Site	Arizona	A.D. 550-1400
304 Double Adobe Site	Arizona	Sulphur Springs Cochise
305 Dripping Springs Archeological Site	Arizona	Desert Hohokam
306 Eagle Tail Mountains Archeological Site	Arizona	Desert Hohokam
307 Fortaleza	Arizona	A.D. 1100-1400
308 Gatlin Site	Arizona	A.D. 900-1400
309 Haley Hills Archeological Site	Arizona	Desert Hohokam
310 Hohokam-Pima Irrigation Site	Arizona	A.D. 1100-1400
311 Lehner Mammoth Kill Site	Arizona	Paleo-Indian
312 Mineral Mountain Archeological Site	Arizona	Desert Hohokam
313 Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Sinagua
314 Painted Rocks State Historical Site	Arizona	A.D. 900-1400
315 Perry Mesa Archeological District	Arizona	Salado - P.IV
316 Pueblo Grande Ruins	Arizona	A.D. 900-1400
317 Quibiri	Arizona	A.D. 1100-1400
318 Snaketown	Arizona	300 B.C.-A.D. 1400
319 Tonto National Monument	Arizona	A.D. 1100-1400
320 Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Sinagua

<u>Site</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Culture and/or time period</u>
321 Ventana Cave	Arizona	11,000 B.C.-A.D. 1400
322 Winona Site	Arizona	A.D. 1100-1400
323 Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Sinagua

SOUTHWEST PATAYAN

324 Blyth Intaglios	Arizona	Mohave Indians
325 Grand Canyon National Park	Arizona	Pinto Basin-Tusayan A.D. 1250
326 Lake Mead NRA	Nevada	5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700
327 Ripley Intaglios Archeo- logical Site	Arizona	A.D. 1540-1850

TEXAS-CENTRAL

328 George C. Davis Site	Texas	5000 B.C.-A.D. 1200
329 Levi Rockshelter	Texas	pre A.D. 1200
330 Paint Rock Indian Pictograph Site	Texas	A.D. 1200-1700
331 Foy Steadman Site	Texas	pre A.D. 1200
332 Westerman Mound	Texas	5000 B.C.-A.D. 1700

TEXAS-GREAT BEND

333 Lower Pecos Canyon Archeological District	Texas	pre A.D. 1500
334 Mile Canyon (Eagle Nest Canyon)	Texas	pre A.D. 1500
335 Seminole Canyon Archeo- logical District	Texas	pre A.D. 1500

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